



Established in 1869.

"Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN.

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The Bellefonte Republican

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EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

NEAR Colorado Springs, Col., there have recently been found more than fifty kinds of petrified nuts, many of them belonging to a class which are now only found in the tropical.

A BILL has been introduced into the Legislature prohibiting the killing of squirrels between the first day of January and the first day of July.

THE vote for Supreme Judge in the borough of Bellefonte last fall was as follows: North ward—Trunkley, D., 68; Sterrett, R., 145; Bentley, G., 26. South ward—Trunkley, D., 102; Sterrett, R., 70; Bentley, G., 27. West ward—Trunkley, D., 62; Sterrett, R., 49; Bentley, G., 13. Recapitulation—Trunkley, D., 232; Sterrett, R., 264; Bentley, G., 66.

ANY man may be sure of worldly success who has gold in his pocket, silver in his tongue, brass in his face and iron in his heart. How many such men are there in Bellefonte to-day? Ask the honest, laboring poor. We don't mean by honest poor those men who loaf about our stores and streets complaining that they can find nothing to do, but the honest laborer, who, when he offers to work for one dollar a day, is asked to take fifty cents.

THE latest subject of newspaper agitation is *Hell*! The discussion arose from the fact that the orthodox idea of that institution of the hereafter has recently been repudiated by a number of distinguished divines, heretofore supposed to be of the orthodox views. Doubtless many will find it a comfort to convince themselves there is no hell, but the safest way, after all, is to so comport yourself in this life that you will be in no danger of it, even if there is one.

ALL men who have a reasonable certainty of sufficient income, and all capitalists who have money to work with, should be willing to spend with generosity—not prodigally, but liberally. Small gains should not be despised, and selfishness, if there be no higher motive, should induce people to make repairs and improvements at a time when laborers are seeking work, and materials are looking for a market. Buildings can be erected now, and repairs and improvements made cheaper than for years past. The bottom has certainly been reached in labor and material.

LATE advices from Shanghai report that an appalling famine is raging throughout the four Provinces in North China. It is reported that nine millions of people are destitute, and that children are daily sold in the markets for food. The distress, suffering and wretchedness beggars all description. The Foreign relief committee appeals to America and England for assistance, and requests that an American committee be formed to collect funds and deposit them with the agent of the Hong Kong Bank.

THE *Watchman* says: "The REPUBLICAN wants another penitentiary. We admit that such an institution has heretofore been much needed, but inasmuch as the Republican party is rapidly decreasing in numbers, perhaps the expense can now be avoided." The *Watchman* as usual is altogether mistaken in its facts. When the Republican party was strong in its majorities our penitentiaries were ample to hold all our criminals; but since the Democrats have been increasing in numbers, crime and criminals have proportionately increased, so that at the present time our penitentiaries are over-crowded. The reason is that the penitentiary is a sort of *dernier resort* for the average Democratic politician, such as Boss Tweed and men of that ilk.

Who Demonetized Silver?

The *Watchman*, in reply to our article of last week entitled, "Who demonetized silver?" shirks all responsibility on the part of the Democrats in the House by their unanimous consent to the passage of the bill. It swells itself to its usual gigantic proportions and says Mr. Hooper was guilty of lying, and that we radicals would endorse him for any position our party might nominate him. As Mr. Hooper has been dead and buried for nearly three years, we shall not accuse him of lying nor discuss his possibilities of being nominated by any political party. The record shows that after the inquiry made by Messrs. Holman, James A. Garfield, and others, before the passage of the bill, that McNeely, a Democrat and a member of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, said (the italics are ours): "As a member of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, having carefully examined every section and line of this bill, and generally well understanding the subject before us, I am satisfied the bill ought to pass." Now if there was any wilful lying or deception practiced it was done by the Democratic member of the committee, to the House, where the inquiries were made as to whether the bill changed the coinage of the country or not. McNeely heard Hooper's reply, because he immediately arose and made use of the language above quoted. And if he made the careful examination of the bill he alleges he did, he must have known Mr. Hooper was mistaken in his statement, and therefore it was his duty to correct the misstatement of Mr. Hooper. So we think the record affords a very poor support to the charges made by the *Watchman*, and shows that the truly guilty party in getting the snake into the bill demonetizing silver, knowingly, was a Democrat who, in the House, said he had carefully examined every section and line of the bill and that it ought to pass.

We have not hesitated to denounce the legislation as being not only unwise, but a great wrong upon our people; and the *Watchman* well knows that we have, in our several last issues, earnestly demanded the remonetization of silver; that we have criticized the financial policy of the government, and have urged a change of its policy. We have done so from principle. The *Watchman*, though, has not the manhood to criticize Senators Bayard, Kernan, Lamar, Hamburg Butler, and the other lights of Democracy who are fighting, with desperation, the silver bills. Those are the men who will defeat it in the Senate, if it be defeated at all.

Let the *Watchman* call a halt to its Lamars, Hills, Butlers, Kernans, and Bayards, in their opposition to legislation that would inure to the benefit of the industries of the country, before it arraigns the REPUBLICAN for not calling upon Republican Senators to withhold their opposition to needed legislation. The *Watchman* will have to get a thicker covering to conceal its own poltroonery and demagogism than by calling Hooper a liar and charging us with cowardice in the advocacy of the remonetization of silver; nor can it relieve the Democratic party from its responsibility, in the passage of the act demonetizing silver, by bold and false assertion and accusation.

THE old man of the Millheim *Journal* seems to have had his brains excited by the REPUBLICAN in its comment upon the conspiracy of Wade Hampton and Hamburg Massacre Butler of South Carolina to force John J. Patterson to resign his seat in the Senate and thus create a vacancy for Hampton to fill. The old gentleman fires up, and, in the height of his extreme satire(?) and irregular logic, he delivers himself of the following astounding declaration: "We greatly fear that the opportune moment to save the country from utter ruin has already passed."

We are sorry to be thus informed, but as the old man of the *Journal* has made up his mind to it, it is useless to argue otherwise. We, however, are not altogether hopeless of the salvation of the country, and especially that very small portion of it that is illuminated by the circulation of the *Journal*, with its rare wisdom, intelligence and exalted views of political science and good statesmanship. We have no doubt the conservatism of the *Journal* will preserve its immediate locality in its fixedness and adherence to the ways of its fathers.

Matthew's Silver Resolution.

Senator Matthew's silver resolution, which we publish below, passed the Senate on the 22nd inst. by a vote of 42 to 22. This resolution resolves that the bonds issued under and by the act of 1870, as well as all other government bonds, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the National Government in silver dollars of 412½ grains. This is a just action, and simply shows that the government, which is the people, has the right to pay its obligations according to the terms of the contract, and that it will insist upon its right to do so. The New York press squeal and indulge in denunciation, and even exhort the New York banks to conspire together to refuse to transact business and exchange upon any other than a gold basis.

The press of New York, which is subsidized by Wall street brokers, and which is willing to worship the golden calf when paid for it, assumes that New York is the government of this country in all financial policies, and that all laws directing the same should emanate from New York, and that whatever laws may be passed by the law-making power of the country on the question of finance, if they do not accord with the views of New York financiers and with New York's financial interests, then New York should disregard the laws and practically nullify them. The action of the United States Senate in the passage of the Matthew's resolution evinces the fact that the representatives of the people have made up their minds to consult the interests and demands of the people, and not suffer Gotham to dictate their action.

It is also an earnest that the Bland silver bill, remonetizing silver, will pass by a majority sufficiently large to secure it against a probable presidential veto. The remonetization of silver is a fixed fact, and a great wrong done the public by its demonetization will thereby be at least partially righted. The New York *Tribune* is constantly appealing to the laboring man about his working for a 90 cent dollar, and all that sort of clap-trap, and assuming that his interests are in the preservation of a gold basis alone, and are being jeopardized by the remonetization of silver. What difference does it make to the laboring man as to the value or purchasing power of the gold dollar when the limitation of all trade and commerce to a gold basis deprives him of earning it?

Suppose the gold dollar was worth double the value of the silver dollar, how much better off would he be if he can get no employment, and becomes a forced idler, because of the contraction and shrinkage of all business to a gold basis, than with employment and paid in the silver dollar? In other words, the *Tribune* argues that it is better for the laboring man to have a high priced gold dollar held up before him as a temptation, and he be destitute of employment and unable to earn it, than it is for him to be constantly employed and be paid in silver; that it is much better to live under and feed on the shadow of gold, than it is to enjoy the substance of silver.

We are very glad that the laboring man does not see it in that light, and that Congress sees it different from the *Tribune*, and is determined to legislate for the general welfare.

Here is the Matthew's resolution: Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That all the bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued

under the said act of Congress hereinbefore recited are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the Government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States containing 412½ grains each of standard silver, and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of public credit.

The Russo-Turkish War.

It seems as though the war which has been in progress for almost a year, between Russia and Turkey, is about to be terminated and peace restored. The preliminaries for an armistice and a peace, dictated by the Czar of Russia, have been accepted and agreed to by the Porte of Turkey, and, unless the arts of diplomacy on the part of the adverse powers should succeed in wedging in some difficulties or obnoxious conditions of permanent peace,—of which, however, there is little doubt,—a few weeks will witness peace permanently restored in Europe, and the Greek Cross will have made advances and encroachments upon the Crescent.

Large acquisition of territory and war indemnity will be exacted by Russia, as well as a local independence of government for the north-western provinces of Turkey in Europe, which will clip the Turkish Empire of most of its strength. If the war indemnity demanded be very great, which no doubt it will, then Turkey, now almost hopelessly bankrupt financially, will either have to afford some guaranty that the indemnity will be paid, or a large portion of Turkish territory will be taken in lieu of the money indemnity. One of the conditions will be to make the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, which heretofore have been a locked way,—the Porte holding the key,—an open passage for commerce, and also for Russian vessels of war, thus securing an outlet for Russian commerce and trade by way of the Mediterranean sea.

Despite the bluster and half-way threatening and growling of the English Lion, and the indirect aid and encouragement given the Turk by England, Russia has pursued a steady course onward to the achievement of her predetermined object, and is now the victor and winner at every point. There is no doubt that this signal defeat of the Turk in Europe, by which his weakness has been fully exposed, is the beginning of the disintegration of his Empire; and probably before the close of the nineteenth century the Turk will be wholly expelled from Europe, and will no longer be known as a factor in European politics.

The Free Oil Pipe Line.

The bill pending in the Legislature to provide for a free oil pipe line from the oil regions to the sea board is one of grave importance to the people of our State. Large sums of money have been invested in the oil trade and business interests pertaining to it. Ample provision has been made for its transportation to market and it now reaches the consumer at a cost so small that it has supplanted nearly every other commodity that is used for light, and it is largely used for lubricating and other purposes. The manufacture of barrels and vessels for transporting oil, and the various material connected with the trade, has become an extensive and established industry, and is the means of giving remunerative employment to a great deal of labor. The question, then, to be considered is, will the proposed legislation benefit the trade generally in our State, and reduce the cost of oil to our home consumers? If it will, then the legislation might be wise and should be enacted. But if the legislation proposed would not tend to benefit the trade in the State and cheapen the cost of oil for home consumption, and would in fact antagonize the business interests of the State, then the legislation proposed should be defeated.

As we understand the bill, its design is to secure the right of way for laying oil pipe from the oil regions to some point or points East, through which the oil would be conveyed to

the sea board, and thus do away with the cost of transportation by rail. The point sought to be gained by the advocates of the bill is to fix the eastern terminus at Baltimore and make that the port of export. To confer the right of way or provide the right to acquire it would prostrate the oil carrying trade, and nearly every industry established in the State pertaining to the oil trade. It would provide a means to enable those who are engaged in the exportation of oil to foreign markets to receive it at the ports of export at a much less cost, and afford them an opportunity to make large profit for themselves. If the right of way were conferred upon a company who would make Baltimore the shipping point, it would take a large amount of trade from Pennsylvania and confer it upon a neighboring city. It would thus depreciate and curtail an industry that is now one of the largest in the State. Cheap transportation to the sea board would not cheapen the cost of the oil to our home consumers. We cannot, in any view of the question, see that the legislation proposed can in any way benefit the State or our people generally, but, on the contrary, do see how it can work great injury to the business interests of the State. The legislation proposed should not become a law, but should be defeated.

Reception Given to Senator J. D. Cameron.

The Union Republican Club, of Philadelphia, tendered a public reception, on Saturday evening last, to Hon. J. D. Cameron, our present Republican Senator from this State in the United States Senate. Senator Cameron was accompanied from Washington by Senator Conkling, of New York, Senator Hamlin, of Maine, Senators Howe and Cameron, of Wisconsin, Senator Kirkwood, of Iowa, and Senator Teller, of Colorado, all invited guests. The reception was rather an extraordinary event, both socially and politically. It was a gathering of political representatives of what might be considered unflinching radical Republicans, and so far as those who were present, representing our own State, it evinced a determination to sink all minor differences and buckle on the armor for a vigorous warfare in behalf of true Republicanism in the old Keystone in the coming campaign, and a determination to win a signal victory.

The reception was a very elegant affair socially, wholly informal, and characterized by a free and easy interchange of good feeling and social converse. We are glad that our young Senator is apparently winning for himself a personal popularity and influence as a Senator that will make him a very efficient and able representative of our great Commonwealth.

THE Postmaster General, at Washington, has recently rendered the following important decision in reference to letters delivered to hotels, in which he says: "Under a uniform ruling of the Post-office Department the right to forward letters by mail to a second destination without additional postage, applies to such letters as have not left the custody of the postal officials. When a letter carrier calls at a hotel with letters for parties who have given the proprietor instructions to forward them to another address, the proprietor should at once direct such letters and return them to the carrier, in which case they may be forwarded without additional charge; but if the carrier is allowed to leave them at the hotel, or if they are taken out of his presence, they are regarded as having been legally delivered, and cannot be again mailed without prepayment anew of at least one full rate of postage (three cents) by stamps affixed."

Is the House of Representatives a resolution appointing a committee to inquire into the causes of last year's railroad riots, was indefinitely postponed.

Borough Republicans.

On Feb. 19th (the third Tuesday), it will be your privilege to again exercise the right of the ballot; it is then that we elect our borough and ward officers. As the nominations will not be made by our party for some days, we are as yet unable to say who will be the nominees; but they will surely be acceptable to all good Republicans, and in view of this and the fact that there will be a ticket—perhaps two—in the field before ours, we would call upon all to make no rash promises as to who you will support. Do not pledge to vote for any one; resist all offers of trading off any one candidate for the benefit of any other party or candidate; but get ready, think over it and attend the ward meetings, then, with a whoop and hurrah, go to work and elect every man on the borough ticket. It can be done, without any doubt, if we, as Republicans, but do our duty, and not shrink it.

THE Greenbackers of town met in nominating convention on Saturday night last, and put in nomination a partial ticket for borough officers, as follows:

Chief Burgess—George H. Weaver.
Constable—James C. Williams;
Assessor—George W. Tate.

They intend making a full ticket at their next meeting on Saturday night next. By that time the silver bill will have passed, and the object of the organization—in part at least—will have ceased to exist.

The "Hushing-up" Policy.

One of the greatest evils of the time is the "hushing-up" things. If a man commits a piece of rascality, his friends join in a concert to hush the matter up. When the criminal has money or influence, the attempt generally succeeds; it is only those who cannot buy indemnity who have to bear the consequences of their acts. The damage done to public morals by such a policy cannot be computed. It is better to ignore stealing altogether than to call it a crime, pass laws defining punishment for it—and let thieves go scot free. The prevalence of this evil is almost universal. When a politician is detected in wrongdoing, his associates cry, "Hush it up, it will hurt the party to punish him." When an official of a corporation is discovered to have stolen large sums, the stockholders cry: "Hush it up, it will send the stock down to make it known." When a member of a Christian church commits some flagrant wrong, there are always many who are ready to cry: "Oh, hush it up, it will hurt the reputation of the church to have this thing generally known." And the wrongs are hushed up, and the wrong-doers go "unwhipped of justice." No good ever came of this hushing-up policy. The truth nearly always leaks out, and then it does more damage to the party or to the corporation or to the church than a fearless probing of the evil to the bottom could possibly have done. A crime concealed in this way is like a badly healed wound, ready to break out afresh at any moment. And when it breaks out again, healing may be out of the question. The church is particularly blameworthy when it consents to this hushing-up of things. If the church be not the conservator of whatever things be true, just, pure, lovely and of good report, she is false to her divine mission. If she does not exhibit a stalwart and inflexible morality, what hope is there for the world?

Sometimes innocent men are tempted to try the hushing-up policy. It is difficult, nay, impossible, for men to prove their innocence of some charges. But even in such cases the hushing-up policy is the worst possible one. No man was ever led into it by a love of his good name, or a desire for "peace," or what not, but that bitterly repented his weakness before he was done. No. Better a thousand times that he had boldly faced his accusers. His past life would not have gone for nothing, and his unsupported word would have gone far towards convincing just men of his innocence. But if he once begins to hush it up, after that he may protest his innocence till doomsday, and few men will believe him. The "hushing-up" policy, then, is a failure. Wrong-doing can't be hushed up in the universe of a just God. "Murder will out," says the old proverb, pitifully stating the convictions of all men on this point. But the policy is worse than a failure, it is a crime against society. No man can lend himself to it and preserve either self-respect or his good name.

The Bellefonte Republican

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

JUST AS GOD LEADS.

Just as God leads me, I would go;
I would not ask to choose my way;
Content with what He will bestow,
Assured He will not let me stray;
So as he leads, my path I make,
And step by step I gladly take,
A child in Him confiding.

Just as God leads, I am content;
I rest in His hands;
That which He has decreed and sent—
That which His will for me commands,
I would that He should ordain,
That I should do His gracious will
In living or in dying.

Just as God leads, I will resign;
I trust me to my Father's will;
When reason's rays deceptive shine,
His counsel would I yet fulfill;
That which His love ordained as right,
Before He brought me to the light,
May all to Him resign.

Just as God leads me, I abide,
In faith, in hope, in suffering true;
His strength is ever by my side—
Can aught my hold on Him undo?
I hold me firm in patience, knowing
That God my life is still bestowing
The best in kindness sending.

Just as God leads, I onward go;
Out amid thorns and briars send;
God does not yet His guidance show
But in the end it shall be seen.
How, by a loving Father's will,
Faithful and true He leads me still.

AT THE BAR.

"Who speaks for this man?" From the great
white throne, the voice came forth;

Vell'd in its rosate clouds, the voice came forth;
Before it stood a parted soul alone,
And rolling cast and west, and south and north,
The mighty accents summoned quick and dead;

"Who speaks for this man ere his doom be said?"
Shivering he listened, for his earthly life
Had passed in dull, unnoted calm away;

He brought no glory to his daily strife,
No wreath of fame, or genius' fiery ray;
Weak, alone, ungifted, quiet obscure,
Born in the shadow, dying 'mid the poor.

Lo! from the solemn concourse hushed and dim,
The widow's prayer, the orphan's blessing rose;
The stranger told of trouble shared by him,
The lonely of cheer'd hours and softened woes.

And like a chorus crushed and sad,
"He gave us all he could, and what he had."

And little words of loving kindness said:
And tender thoughts, and help in time of need,
Sprang up, like leaves by soft spring showers fed,
In some waste corner, sown by chance-flung seed;

In grateful wonder heard the modest soul,
Such trifles gathered to so blest a whole.

O ye, by circumstance's strong fetters bound,
The store so little, and the hand so frail,
Do but the best ye can for all around;
Let sympathy be true, nor courage fail;

Winning among your neighbors poor and weak
Some witness at your trial hour to speak.

Our Story Teller.

The Heart of Robert Hammond.

Thirty years ago Ralph Hammond was a famous "operator" in money, bonds and other securities that were not perhaps quite as legitimate collaterals. A cold, hard man, whose blood might have been ice water, and whose heart was only a machine to keep his brain in working order. For Ralph was one of those workers who ate his bread in the sweat of other men's brows, and he rather prided himself on the fact.

He had married a simple, illiterate woman for her money, as she quietly slipped out of life, after giving birth to a son and daughter, leaving all her property to her husband, he was not disposed to consider his marriage an unwise speculation.

How the children grew I suppose their good angels knew. He gave them food and clothing and shelter and sent them to school. But every year he became conscious that they were growing to an age when it would be impossible longer to ignore their existence. And this fact struck him not unpleasantly one fine Summer evening, when they had returned together for the long vacation.

Robert, the eldest, had become a really handsome fellow, and the father acknowledged this the more readily as, in appearance, he

"stood beside him like his own youth."

But here the resemblance ceased; morally and mentally no two men could be more unlike.

Lucy Hammond was a brighter, fairer copy of her mother, a pretty, gentle girl.

"Not too bright and good
For human nature's daily food."

So Ralph, coming one night to the dull, silent house, which he called "home," found there a new element which he scarcely knew how to manage. For though he acknowledged little love for his children, he was very sensitive as to whatever touched his own pride or comfort; and it gave him a new sensation of pleasure to consider this fine, manly youth as his son, and the bright, pretty girl as a bond to his wishes and commands.

However, he did nothing on impulse; he thought over every circumstance which might affect his welfare; and then resolved to take Robert into his office, and make Lucy the manager of a home which he refurbished with ostentation but grudging extravagance.

At first Robert's share in the business was confined to its most legitimate aspects, and being apt and clever, he won his way very rapidly in his father's favor. But as he became more familiar with the secrets of the business, and found honor, integrity, friendship only so much stock in trade, bitter disputes occurred between them.

Not for this, however, had the elder Hammond any idea of dissolving the business relationship he had formed with his son. Unwittingly to Robert, his open countenance, and free, gentlemanly manners were useful in

alluring that confidence which his own crafty face would never have won.

In the second year of their alliance, however, these disputes grew every day more determined in character, and Robert finally summed up all his faults by a romantic and imprudent marriage with a girl whom old Ralph declared, in a passion of anger, "was not worth a penny." For youth, beauty, love and virtue were not marketable assets to a man who knew no standard but "Cash."

The result of this marriage was a total estrangement between the father and son, and the erasure of the latter's name from the business.

This did not trouble Robert much, for he had long spoken in indignant terms of the principles on which it was conducted. Besides the girl that he loved was his wife; he had one thousand dollars in hard cash, and unlimited funds in the Bank of Hope and Energy.

Hope told him many a golden tale, and urged him westward, with promises which were seconded by his necessities.

Only one thing held him in New York—the face of his pretty, gentle sister; but she, with the unselfishness of true affection, forgot her own loneliness in his welfare, and urged his departure.

Before leaving he sought his father's presence to win from him some kind word of promise or forgiveness; but the old man was very bitter in his anger and disappointment.

"I have no time, sir," he replied to Robert's petition for forgiveness; "I have no time for such fooleries. If you are really sorry, come back to your desk again; if you can't do that, I shall understand my forgiveness to mean a share of my few thousand dollars when I die."

"Father, I cannot do business in the way you propose; I should lose my self-respect; and I cannot sell myself, even if your thousands were millions."

"Nobody wants to buy you, sir, I believe, at any price! I am sorry that I have no more time at your disposal."

So saying, he dropped his eyes on the interest table, and Robert went away with a swelling heart and a mist of tears in his eyes.

Westward the young couple started next day, their whole personal possessions in one not very large trunk. Just for half an hour they stopped, on their way to the depot, to kiss the sad little face of Lucy and arrange for some method of communication with her.

"The West" was then even a wider term than now. It meant anything between Cleveland and the gates of sunset. Robert Hammond pushed forward until he reached a little city of shanties standing on the low, swampy shores of Lake Michigan—the embryo of the future Chicago. There he rested, not so much from choice as necessity, his funds being greatly reduced and his wife sick with a low fever.

Very hard, indeed, were the first two years to the adventurers; poverty, suffering and a pitiful sense of the incongruous elements among which they had fallen, made up their life. But natures like Robert Hammond's, though they may be stunned for a time, have in them such elements of life and strength that complete prostration is impossible.

From the first blank despair hope arose, with a strength and intensity exactly suited to the circumstances. Work—manual labor—was first obtained, and its results carefully used. In two more years he had saved enough capital to buy a few thousand feet of lumber.

I don't quite know how such things happen; I suppose they are the natural consequence of events; but gradually, almost imperceptibly, the thousands became tens of thousands of feet, and the small lumber yard extended itself along the slow, sluggish river; while a small fleet of lake schooners waited on the yard, and their every arrival and departure were very apt to leave a balance on the right side of Robert Hammond's books.

For the first seven years a desultory correspondence was kept up with Lucy, but at the last news had been all unfavorable. Lucy spoke of great losses and reverses, and intimated that she was afraid they would have to relinquish their old home. Nor were these her only troubles—it was evident that she suffered much from her father's growing irritability and unreasonableness, and that this was especially so at any mention of Robert or his whereabouts.

The unpleasantness of the news from New York was in such direct contrast with the surroundings of his home, that Robert might well be excused for not seeking more of it, besides his business was constantly increasing, and required all his thought during those hours in which men may work; so that, when he reached his home, the affectionate care of his pretty wife and children naturally claimed his first attention.

It was about twelve years after Robert Hammond and his wife had first turned their backs upon New York.

They were sitting together one evening in that quiet hour which supplements the noisy one given to the children, and precedes those given to rest. The fire burned brightly, and the lamps, from under rose-colored shades, threw soft, warm tints on all the beauty and comforts of a thoroughly handsome room.

Sitting in her low chair, with closed eyes and idle hands folded over the dropped sewing, Mrs. Hammond was holding pleasant communion with her own thoughts. Her face had yet the tender look on it left by the children's kisses, just far enough away to make a low, musical mur-

mur; their laughing and talking were fitfully audible; while outside the luxurious home the snow fell silently, and the bare shrubs shivered against the window-panes.

It was near Christmas, and a Christmas influence was already in men's hearts. A sudden and great tenderness fell on Robert Hammond's heart as he listened to his children's voices, and looked round his happy home, and in the face of his good, true wife.

And he remembered his faults that night.

Where were Lucy and her father? For nearly three years he had heard nothing certain, and the last intelligence had been of an uncertain and unpleasant nature. Perhaps both were suffering the pangs of poverty, while he had enough and to spare. The thought had crossed his mind before, and very often of late, in his counting-house, among his children, but never had it affected him as now.

"Mary," he said to his wife, in tones so earnest that she opened her eyes with a start—"Mary, where do you think father and Lucy are?"

"God knows, Robert—that is one comfort—but I was just thinking about them."

"Were you? That is strange." Then, after a few minutes of silent thought, he got up and walked up and down the room, pushing in his preoccupation chairs and ottomans out of his way.

Mrs. Hammond waited quietly, taking stitch after stitch, and glancing occasionally into the troubled face of her husband. Presently he said:

"Mary, the river is dead-locked with ice. I can leave my business better now than I could ever have done the last ten years. If I start at once I can be in New York by Christmas. What do you say love?"

"God go with you, Robert! I think you are right."

So the next morning Robert Hammond set his face eastward, and in due time trod the familiar walks of New York city, but he found his father's office in a strange name, and his very memory had passed from the constantly changing financial world. The old home was empty, and falling into that look of decayed gentility which is so much worse than honest poverty.

Then he suddenly remembered a little farm not far from Patterson, which had been part of his mother's fortune, and hiring a horse and buggy, he tried to find it. It was only a low stone cottage, surrounded by cherry-trees that were now old and bare. The fields around were white and still; the little stream bound in icy fetters, the cattle staring piteously at the barren earth, and dumb in the cold hunger and comfortless life.

A rude, unpainted fence divided a small yard and garden from the general waste of desolation, and walking slowly across the yard was a figure which, in spite of shabby clothes and aging years, Robert easily recognized as his father.

The old man saw the approaching buggy, and, going to the gate, called, querulously:

"You need not alight, sir; we have no room to entertain strangers. We never do it, sir! No indeed!"

Then Robert saw a pale, weary-looking woman come for a moment to the door, and, after a vacant stare, close it again.

It was very discouraging, but he never for one moment hesitated in his intentions. Leaving the horse tied to the fence, he walked up to the closed gate, and, stretching his hand across it, said:

"Father!"

The old man's face grew suddenly gray, and the lines about the mouth deepened involuntarily; he dropped his eyes, but raised them quickly to say:

"I am a poor man, now, Robert—there is nothing to be got by seeking me out."

"I want nothing, father, but your forgiveness and love. I am a rich man now; unless you shut your door against me. Then I shall feel poor enough."

"Come in, then."

The tone was not a gracious one, but Robert knew what it cost the old man to humble so far, and he accepted the invitation with a "Thank you father."

Earnestly as they walked up the little path, Robert spoke to his father, and it must have had some effect, for when they reached the house-door he opened it and with much softer tones called out:

"Lucy, here is your brother Robert."

Lucy's welcome made up for all deficiencies, and the evening, which had promised so little, was passed in such confidence as had never before existed between this father and his children.

They spent a few days together in New York before leaving for the West, and the elder Hammond, attired once more in irreproachable broadcloth, visited such of his old haunts as were willing to know him, making no small boast of the immense wealth of his "son Robert," and the gigantic business they were going to do together in Chicago.

I should do wrong if I led my readers to infer that Ralph Hammond's character essentially and immediately changed. His avarice never left him until his dying day.

But, in the beautiful companionship of his son's wife and his grandchildren, some of the roughest and most selfish traits were toned down. He could not disbelieve in the unselfish affection of Robert and his family, when they bore so patiently with all his faults, and had nothing certainly to expect in return.

Lucy, in the quiet and peace of new life, regained her youth and

pretty looks, and is to-day a happy wife and the mother of brave sons and beautiful daughters; and in her redeemed life, and in the comfort and improvement of their father's later years, Robert and Mary Hammond found abundant cause for rejoicing—in that having recognized their duty, they had gone after it, and performed it with all their hearts.

Genius and Poverty.

As we turn over the leaves of the Great Book of the Past, let us pause a moment to read the names of a few of those brave souls who have struggled, fought and conquered, though fettered on all sides by bitter, stinging poverty.

Homer, "the blind old man of Scio's Isle" went begging from door to door, singing the songs that were in after years to render his name immortal. It was as a charity student that Spencer entered Cambridge. At the age of fourteen Shakespeare is said to have been obliged to earn his bread. Goldsmith describes himself at a certain period of his life as in a garret, writing for bread, and expecting to be dunned for a milk score. William Hazlitt once went without food for two days.

Dr. Johnson wrote "Rasselas" in a week to defray the expenses of his mother's funeral. Lamb calls Coleridge the "inspired charity boy." For thirty-three years "Eliot" himself was tied to the drudgery of the desk; and yet, through all these years of slavery, his quiet, tender humor never failed. Tasso was reduced to the extremity of borrowing a crown for a week's subsistence. Having no candle to see to write his verses, he entreats his cat to assist him by the luster of her eyes. Dryden spent his last years in poverty, and was obliged to write on distasteful subjects for daily support.

Cervantes, the gemis of Spain, was thrown into prison for debt; and here, it is said, the adventures of immortal Don Quixote were first chronicled. It seemed hard for Sir Walter Scott to be obliged to undertake his gigantic task in the evening of his life, that should have been spent in peace and quiet; but when we read the brilliant Waverley Novels, we feel that, though the victor sank exhausted, the prize was worthy of the sublime sacrifice. Defoe, the author of more than 200 books and pamphlets, died insolvent. He thus sums up his checkered career:

"No man has tasted different fortunes more; And thirteen times I have been rich and poor."

Salmagundi, and "Knickerbocker's New York," were written for recreation, but later in life, failing in business, Washington Irving began to write, to live. Jean Paul Richter's life was one long struggle with poverty. The great desire of his heart was to see the ocean; but he, the mighty genius, who had written so much and so grandly, never satisfied his longing eyes until there rolled before him the ocean of Eternity.

Had Burns walked the sunny side of fate, we should never have had that sweetest of all home pictures, "The Cotter's Saturday Night;" nor could we pluck, save in poverty's rude uncultivated garden, such a delicate wild flower as the "modest, crimson tipped" Mountain Daisy.

There is no sadder picture in all literature than Milton, deserted in his poverty, old and blind. Yet the eyes of his spirit only saw more clearly the glories of that beautiful lost Paradise that he paints in such grand colors.

Despair not, then, O struggling youth! Though in thy dwelling abides the goddess of poverty, cheer up! for to her are due all the greatest and most beautiful things that are done in the world. It is she who has strengthened the arm to achieve great conquests; it is she who has taught such cunning skill to the fingers, that, from the cold, dead marble, they have brought rich, glowing life; it is she who has filled the brain with pictures so divine, melody so wondrous that all the world have paused to look and listen.

What She Asked Him.

He was named Thomas and she was named Jane. They sat on a hotel balcony yesterday for three long hours, and giving themselves dead away as being out-of-towners. As they sat down, Thomas took one of Jane's hands. She allowed that sort of thing to go on without a word of protest, and the flaxen-haired youth finally seized the other one. They talked and talked, and looked down upon the street and sighed, and the hours slipped away. At the end of the third hour she said:

"Tommy, dearest, I want to ask you something."

"Ask me a hundred—a thousand—a million things!" he exclaimed in reply.

"Well, Tommy, I've got an awful cold in my head," she continued, "and if I drew one of my hands away and wiped my nose would you think I was mad? I've either got to do that, Tommy, or let my nose wipe itself. Just one wipe, Tommy, and then you may have it back."

Tommy released her hand, though he hated to, and her nose was softly and duly wiped.

A man at Youngstown, Ohio, wants a divorce from his wife on account of her violent temper, but it should not be granted. Somebody is bound to live with that woman, for she can not be placed in solitary confinement and the present incumbent should be continued in the office.

"Mum sociables" are those at which the guests do not pick the characters of absent persons to pieces. Let us have one for a change.

Brother Gardner's Fall.

Brother Gardner was whitewashing the back end of an old house when the stazing gave way and he had a fall of about fifteen feet. He was senseless when picked up, but a man poured a gallon of water down his back and brought him to. Mr. Garner thus explains matters to the reporters:

"Waal, I was up dar, an' dar was the house, an' dar was de scaffold, an' dar we all was. I was jess drawin' dat brush aroun' to kill when I felt a 'goneness. Seemed I was prancin' aroun' on the air, wid no chance to dig in my toes."

"Why didn't you fall at once, and have the affair off your mind?" asked a policeman.

"Why didn't I fall? Why, sah, I was fallin' all the time. I went down 'bout fifty feet head fust, and then I changed and went sideways, an' den I struck on one foot and boaf ears. All this time I was doin' some thinkin' in, I was."

"Did you think of oysters fried with crumbs?" asked a reporter.

"Doan' be talkin' dat way, boy. I 'membered all my bad deeds while I was gwine down, an' I called out dat I would live a better life if de shock didn't kill me."

In the group was a colored man whose face brightened at these words, and he softly asked:

"Brudder Gardner, doan' you 'member the \$2 you borrowed of me?"

"I do."

"Den pay it—han' it over. De shock didn't kill you, an' begin on dat better life."

"Brudder Jones," solemnly replied Gardner, "de shock didn't kill me dead, but befo' I pays out any money I've gwine to wait the result of my nervous system. I 'pears to be all right, but possumly I may be fatally injured in some of de corners and not know it for a month."

Run's Record.

A Texas father murdered his child.

In Methuen, (Mass.) a young man named Daven, was killed in a Christmas drunk by a woman.

At Dundee, (Mich.) J. N. Harwood would have a Christmas spree, and now lies in jail to await trial for stabbing to the heart his own cousin.

A dissipated son sent from a Southern home to escape the mad pursuer, could find no hiding place except in death, which he brought on by suicide.

George W. Hunt, of Mount Carmel, Ill.,—or, rather, who lives four miles north of the town—went to the city with a jug for his Christmas. He filled and then commenced to empty it. He was found dead a short distance from town next morning, with the jug empty by his side. He leaves a large family.

Little Nannie Howard, who is in the Tombs in New York for stealing, is not yet ten years of age, and is said to be a very sweet-faced child. Her father and mother are dissipated, and doubtless drove the little thing out with orders to steal. She should be placed in a house of refuge, her parents in an insane asylum, and the saloon keepers who sell them liquor where the child is.

A young man attended one of the Murphy meeting in Troy with his fiancée, and was induced by her to sign the pledge. A companion in the audience at the time declared he would induce the reformed man to break his obligation within a week. He succeeded, and when the young man came to his senses after the debauch, he was so mortified, that he sought for consolation in excessive drink, and by the next Monday was a corpse!

On Christmas day at Blue Licks, three young men, two of them brothers named Broderick, went into a whiskey shop kept by Mike Rafferty, and there a pistol was pawned for a pint of whiskey. After drinking the whiskey, they returned, crazy drunk, determined on blood or the pistol. After the usual oaths of drunken madmen, Frank Broderick levelled a shot gun at Daniel Rafferty, brother of the saloon keeper, and emptied the load into his heart. Rafferty said, "Oh, oh!" and fell dead. He leaves a wife and three children without means of support. The murderer is in jail in Carlisle, where the *Mercury* says he treats the matter very lightly. 'Twas whiskey that did the bad deed, and all who voted for the sale, as well as the men who sold and drank it, have a proportionate share in the dark deed.

An Irishman's Will.

In the name of God, amen! I, Timothy Doolan, of Barrydownerry, in the County Clare, farmer, being sick, wake on my legs, but of sound head and heart,—Glory be to God!

I do make this my first and last will, and old and new testament. First, I give my soul to God, when it pleases him to take it—shure no thanks to me, for I can't help it then—and my body to be buried in the ground at Barrydownerry chapel, where all my kith and kin that have gone before me are buried, pace to their ashes, and may the sod rest lightly over their bones. Bury me near grandfather and my father, who he separated altogether at the other end of the chapel yard. I have the bit of ground containing eight acres, rare old Irish acres, to my eldest son, Tim, after the death of his mother, if she lives to survive him.

My daughter Mary and her husband, Paddy O'Reagle, are to have the black sow that's goin to have twelve

black bonits. Teddy, my second boy, that was killed in the war in Ameriky, might got his pick of the poultry, but as he is gone I'll leave them to his wife, who I'd leave before him. I bequeath to all mankind all the fishes of the sea they can take, and all the birds of the air they can shoot. I leave to them all the sun, moon and stars. I leave to Peter Rafferty a pint of poteen I can't finish, and may God be merciful to him.

Home Education.

From your children's earliest infancy, inculcate the necessity of instant obedience.

Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children always understand that what you say you mean.

Never promise them anything unless you are quite sure you can give them what you promise.

If you tell a little child to do something, show him how to do it, and see that it is done.

Always punish your children for willfully disobeying you, but never punish them in anger.

Never let them perceive that they vex you, or make you lose your self-command.

If they give way to petulance and temper, wait till they are calm, and then gently reason with them on the impropriety of their conduct.

Remember that a little present punishment, when the occasion arises, is much more effectual than the threatening of a greater punishment should the fault be renewed.

Never give your children anything because they cry for it.

On no account allow them to do at one time what you have forbidden, under like circumstances, at another.

Teach them that the only sure and easy way to appear good is to be good.

Accustom them to make their little recitals with perfect truth.

Never allow tale-telling.

Teach them self-denial; this, not self-indulgence of any angry and resentful spirit, will make them happy.

The History of Church Pews.

In the early days of Anglo-Saxon and some of the Norman churches, a stone bench running round the interior of the church, except the east side, was the only sitting accommodation for the visitors. In 1319 the people are represented as sitting on the ground or standing. A little later the people introduced low, three legged stools prominently over the church. Soon after the Norman Conquest wooden seats were introduced. In 1387 a decree was issued in regard to the wrangling for seats, so common that none should call any seat in church his own except noblemen or patrons, each entering and holding the one he first found. From 1540 to 1580 seats were more appropriated. In 1608 galleries were introduced, and as early as 1614 pews were arranged to afford comfort by being raised or cushioned, while the sides around were so high as to hide the occupants—a device of the Puritans to avoid being seen by the officers, who reported those who did not stand when the name of Jesus was mentioned.

Varieties.

Matrimonial probabilities are now quoted as good.

"My dear," said a husband, in startling tones, after awakening his wife in the night, "I have swallowed a dose of strychnine!" "Well, then, do for goodness sake lie still, or it may come up."

An Iowa man obtained a divorce from his wife and then hired her for a cook. The woman is delighted with the change, because now she can have a new dress occasionally, and a little pin money.

A young lady of Clinton, Ill., sent twenty-five cents and a postage stamp in reply to an advertisement of "How to make an impression," and received for an answer, "Sit down on a pan of dough."

A female bookbinder in a Pittsburgh bindery has just received notice from a relative in Iowa that she has fallen heir to \$160,000. Many a young man will now be willing to fold in his embrace and call her "mine."

"Did he love the Major's daughter?" said old Mr. Bokstar to his wife at the tea table, in answer to an interrogation concerning their mutual nephew. "Why, of course not—he married her."

"Well, may I hope, then, dear, that at some future time I may have the happiness of making you my wife?" "Yes, I hope so; I'm sure," she replied, "for I'm getting tired of suing fellows for breach of promise."

A party of little ones were playing on High street the other day. "Let's play house," said one. "All right," returned a wee damsel, "but what'll we do for

There is an incident connected with the recent visit of Henry Ward Beecher, which the folks at the White House, up to this time, have kept to themselves; but, too good for secrecy, it has leaked out. It appears that when the dominie besought Hayes to retain the collector of Internal Revenue in Brooklyn, there was present in the executive office an ex-Congressman, from North Carolina, named Smith. The President presented the somewhat uncouth statesman to Beecher. "Beecher, Beecher," said Smith, "not Henry Ward Beecher?" "The self-same," replied ecclesiastical Henry. "Well, I do declare," exclaimed Smith, "I am glad to see you. I never saw you before, but I have read all about you. I appreciate you. Why, sir, do you know that I named my most promising Jersey bull after you?" This explosive announcement created an effect which even the usual gravity of Hayes could not overcome. He incontinently broke out in laughter, in which, although Beecher joined, no one seemed to think he quite relished it.

The neglect in the care of fowls, which is most common in winter, is in supplying them with water. More fowls die from this cause than any other, and even if they live, the fowls lose flesh and become unthrifty. Many a fowl found dead in the yard will often weigh no more than its bones and feathers. Want of water is the cause. In cold weather, chickens will often remain on the roost nearly all day, and the little time spent in eating is not enough to enable them to drink, unless it is very conveniently placed. See to it that every chicken not only eats but drinks, if you would have them thrive. To insure this, there is nothing better than setting a pan of milk in some sheltered place, on the south side of the hen house. The milk is also favorable to egg production. In cold weather, pull the fowls from the roosts, if they will not come down otherwise, when you are feeding and watering them. On no account let them eat snow or ice. When they peck at the snow, it is a sure sign that drink is needed.

Some men are completely unmoved by the sight of a woman's tears, and would rather miss a base ball game than see them weep—before they're married; but afterwards a woman may cry until the tubs float in the cellar, while she tugs a heavy hod of coal up a dark and narrow flight of stairs, and the man remains as calm and immobile as a eider store sign.

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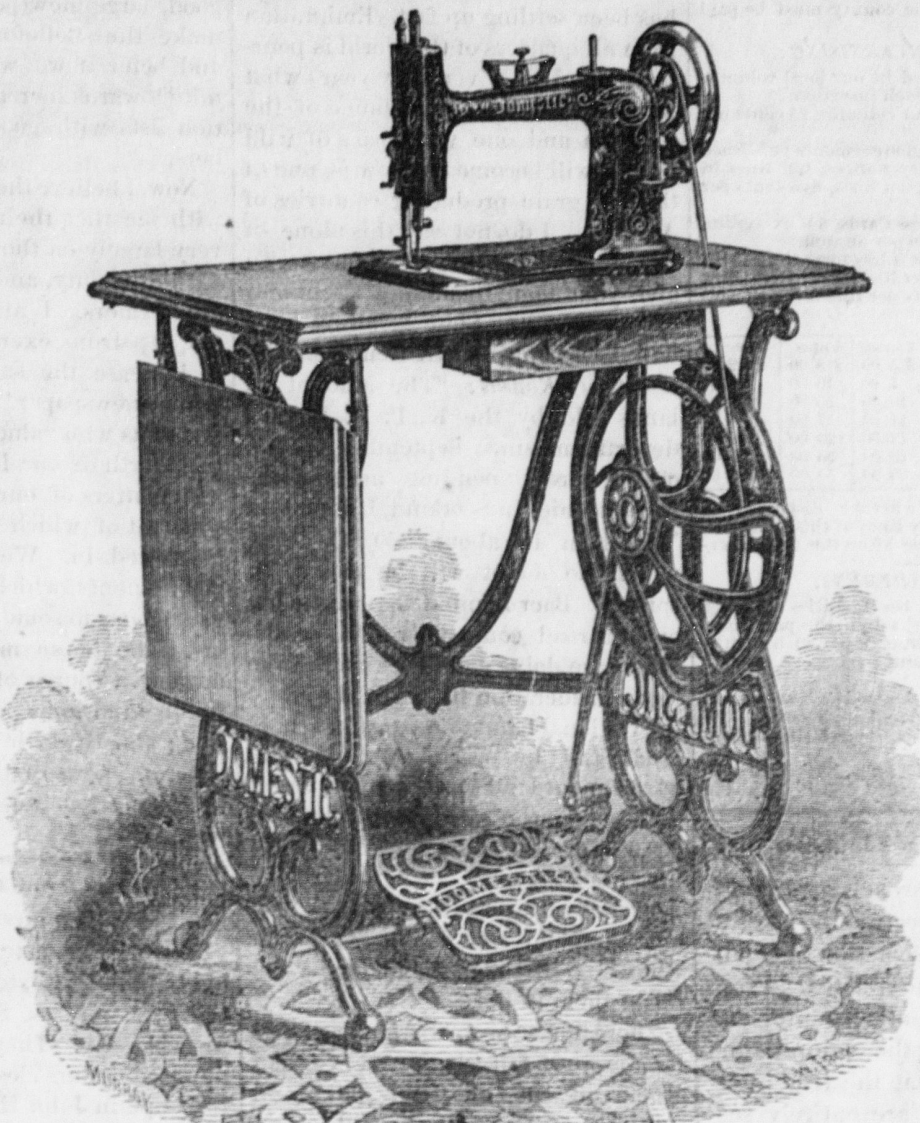
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[From the Scientific American.]

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One year, in advance, \$2.00
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The Borough Election.

As the time approaches for holding our borough election the interest manifested in the selection of candidates becomes quite spirited. From the manipulations and counter-manipulations among the manipulators one might infer that the true interests of the people are entirely secondary to party ascendancy. A third and minority party in the field, which, in many localities, may hold the balance of power in the hands of inexperienced and indiscreet men, is a dangerous element to the welfare and prosperity of the tax payers. Aspirations to fame and office seem to be the highest ambition of a majority of American citizens, without any regard to qualifications or fitness for the position. In our borough affairs the Town Council, Board of School Directors and Overseers of the Poor sit on the safety valve of our borough treasury. The candidates for the positions should be men of known successful business and financial experience—men whose walks in every day life denote industry and economy. If the voters act wisely, in due time and not on the spur of the moment, such men will be selected as we recommend. On the other hand, improper nominations will bring defeat. We warn the Republicans of our borough that our success at the coming election depends on proper nominations. The people cannot afford to place in position incompetent men, whose knowledge and experience are inadequate to the duties to be performed. The practice of educating officials up to their whole duties, after installation in office, has proved to be an expensive luxury to the tax payers. Known qualifications should be one of the first requisites to be considered. Ignorance and inexperience are wide channels through which the people's money has flown to waste, without stint, in years gone by. We trust the tax payers of our borough will profit by the lesson, and not depreciate our present able and efficient borough organization by filling up the ranks with incompetent men. Every tax payer can give a few hours consideration and work to this matter, which, if performed in good faith, will be a lasting benefit.

Among the leading and most industrious workers in the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, is that sterling Republican, Hon. Henry M. Long, chairman of the committee on Appropriations, who hails from the first district, Allegheny county. Mr. Long is a true Pennsylvanian. He not only seeks to guard and promote the interest of his Allegheny constituents, but the interests of the citizens of the whole State receive their full share of his attention. The citizens of the first district of Allegheny county have reason to be gratified that they have the right man in the right place—a gentleman of ability and high moral worth, whose acts will commend him not only to his immediate constituency but to the people of Pennsylvania. Such men are public benefactors, and an honor to the constituency they represent. Our Allegheny friends can rest assured that a higher and broader field of usefulness awaits their present representative.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Letter from Kansas.

KANSAS, JAN. 25, 1878.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—Sitting in my little cabin home pondering over the past, the thoughts of my heart wander to the home of my childhood. Hence I take the liberty to pen you a few lines, and if worthy of space in the columns of the REPUBLICAN make use of them.

It has been over one year since I wrote you last. Since then our country has been settling up fast. Emigration from all quarters of the world is pouring in, and in a very few years what was once known as the home of the red man and one vast space of wild prairie will become, or now is, one of the best grain producing countries of America. I do not say this alone of our county, but of all Kansas. To give you many readers a slight idea of how fast our State is filling up, I will here copy a small item from the *Spirit of Kansas*: "The amount of lands sold by the K. P. R. R. land department since September 1, 1877, 62,653 acres; pending negotiations with colonies in Scotland, Illinois and Wisconsin is about 150,000 acres, which no doubt will be closed by spring." Baer in mind that this is but one railroad company's land, whilst others are doing equally as well. Take into consideration the amount sold by the National Land Company for school lands and by speculators, also the government land located on it, and it will foot up the snug little amount of 200,000 or 250,000 acres. No doubt many of your readers will think these figures are rather spurious, yet we who are here and can see for ourselves what is going on around us do not doubt them in the least.

There never were better prospects for a crop of fall wheat and rye than at the present time, and should all continue favorable there will be an enormous crop harvested here the coming season. At present we Kansas farmers are busy shucking our corn crop, which is one of the best ever raised in Kansas. Yield to the acre, from 40 to 100 bushels (shelled), or 70 ears to the bushel. In a conversation with T. C. Henry, the wheat king of Kansas, he stated to me that he thought there would be more land sold in this county this spring than there ever was before. The crop on his big wheat farm is looking very fine. I often wish some of you Centre county farmers could feast your eyes on that one piece of wheat for half an hour. I know you would be surprised; yea, would say, "Hold, 'tis enough!"

What our county needs is 1,000 thorough going farmers—men of some means, capable of pushing right through. To such I would say, there is plenty of room, and with the facilities our county offers you are almost sure to win. No doubt some of you will smile and say, how about the hoppers? In reply, I would say that we do not purpose to combat with the Red Legs that come here on angel wings from the north-west, but we do most emphatically declare that we can and will fight the little "cusses" that hatch from the eggs the old ones deposit. We can fight them as successfully as a bad crop of weeds.

In looking over the REPUBLICAN of January 2 I notice a piece headed "Remonetization of Silver." This I think should be carefully read by all, and I hope you, Mr. Editor, will ever stand up for the right. We western boys are all silver to the heart. I also notice in reading the New York Tribune, the organ of the money-bag gentry, it boasts of what the bankers and capitalists are able to do if the people of the West persist in placing silver once more on its constitutional basis. They think they can dictate the terms on which they will loan money. Eastern capital loaned in the West at usurious rates has been the greatest curse to our people that has been inflicted upon us. I think I speak truly when I say that thousands of farmers in Kansas would be far better off to-day had they never been able to get Eastern capital to farm on. I firmly believe that one-half the farms in our county are mortgaged to Eastern capitalists, and that, too, at the usurious rates of from 10 to 20 per cent.

We so far have had a very mild winter, but at present there are about four inches of snow on the ground. I presume by this time to-morrow it will be mud instead of snow. Must whittle this to a point, with kind wishes to those who see proper to read.

C. Co. Boy.

COLLEGE TWP., JAN. 28, '78.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—Why is it our local or county papers are not taken by all who have the means or can afford to take a paper? I often wondered why our farmers do not all take their county newspaper. I know many in Pennsylvania who can read, and have plenty of money with which to buy foolish and useless things for their families, and yet do not think of ever taking a newspaper. And there are others, a little more enlightened than their no-paper neighbors, who will send off to some of the large cities for some trashy love story, or murder

tales, filled brim full of all the exciting news imaginable to tickle the ear and deprive the mind of the young. And there are some I know who take very good city papers, but who neglect their home paper. I think this is not right. They say they get more reading matter for less money. That is true; but ought not every man know that no country newspaper can compete with a city paper with from fifty to eighty thousand paying subscribers? It is the money that makes good, large newspapers. We could make the Bellefonte papers larger and better if we would all give our mite towards increasing the subscription lists with good, paying subscribers.

Now, I believe the printer will agree with me that their success depends very largely on the country throughout the county, and a large majority are farmers. I am satisfied we do not, as patrons, exert ourselves enough to increase the subscription of one home newspaper. There are very few of us who value or appreciate the real worth of our local news or business matters of our county, the management of which we should all feel interested in. We see and read advertisements which often prove advantageous to some of the many readers. The home markets are to the farmers a source of satisfaction, and profit oftentimes pays the subscription; and through correspondents in different parts of the county we get to know what we could not otherwise.

PATRON.

Items from Half Moon.

HALF MOON, JAN. 28, 1878.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—The festival held at the Presbyterian church, near Fillmore, on last Saturday evening, was a success. They made about one hundred dollars clear of all expenses.

Captain John Hunter lost a good horse some two weeks ago. They had driven it to Port Matilda on Sunday. It was well in the evening, and found dead in the morning. In my last letter I stated that Mr. Stein had three hundred bushels of corn ears burnt, which was a mistake. There were between seven and eight hundred bushels consumed. Now is the time for the grangers to show their liberality and brotherly love toward their brother granger. Our mail has been changed again, taking it off of the valley and peddling it up the Bald Eagle, and packing it across the mountain to the different Post-offices, to the displeasure and inconvenience of all the citizens along the line. Since the Rev. Mitchell proved in last week's *Watchman* that there is a hell, I venture to say it's not made for dogs, but, like any other place of business, there will be contractors wanted.

On the 10th of January, at the house of the bride's parents, in Half Moon, by Rev. George Guyer, Miss Alice Gray, daughter of George S. Gray, Esq., and Mr. Matthew A. Elder, of the same place, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. After the ceremony was performed and dinner served the happy pair took a tour to Philadelphia, but are now at home and keeping house for themselves. May they always live happy and never as much as a cool breeze stir a ripple as they float down the stream of life. Luck, happiness and prosperity to Matthew and his young bride. I always thought Horace Elder a perfect gentleman and a true friend, but now I love him dearer than the apple of my eye, for it just entered my mind that the reason Horace didn't attend that wedding was because I was not asked. Some time ago a colored man by the name of Elias Williams went to Bellefonte, and returning home on his way from Julian station to his cabin, he was robbed of \$13 in money and 3 quarts of that stuff that makes a man rich and stout (the old man is a wood chopper for Messrs. Valentines). This is a serious loss to the poor old man, particularly the whiskey. Those hogs the Fillmore correspondent of the *Watchman* spoke of as belonging to Mr. Tibbins, that he scalded in a bucket, belonged to that worthy, Mr. Tibbins just being head butcher. But what won't they tell at Fillmore? Why I heard a man stand up and say he could make the best kind of ice cream out of buttermilk. He even thought Henry Ward Beecher couldn't tell the difference. But Henry Ward Beecher knows where to get his good cream, and John Smith's buttermilk would be no where. The killing of that hog of Wesley Showalters, in College township as stated by Punctuella, in the *Watchman*, is a sad mistake. It happened in Union county. Fair play, and no goosing. I was that little daughter of John Campbell's and she said if Punctuella came to Julian that I might get a chance to sell a tombstone. Better be a little careful in the future, Punctuella, and not get a dog and panther so badly mixed. But I would advise Punctuella to go up, by all means, as business is a little dull at present.

CORPORAL.

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 23, 1878.

It seems to be the general belief entertained here among politicians of every school that the effort making apparently to reorganize the Bristow faction and to put that gentleman in training for Presidential nomination by the next Republican Convention, will prove quite as decided a failure as was his candidacy in 1876, though he should come endorsed and urged by the present White House incumbent. It puzzles those here, most familiar with his achievements as Secretary of the Treasury to account for the distinction sought to be conferred by giving him a "State dinner" in any way other than to suppose it intended to formally endorse him as a suitable person to succeed Mr. Hayes. The careful grooming, so to speak, that he has just received at Boston at the hands of the click of hermaprodite politicians is pointed to as confirming this view; but outside of a few personal adherents, most of them credited with nothing higher than interested motives. Mr. Bristow was about the most unpopular here of any of the several candidates who made the race at Cincinnati in June 1876; and he was almost forgotten when it was announced that Messrs. Schurz, Evans and Sherman of the Cabinet, Senators Edmunds, Allison, Beck and Davis and Chief Justice Waite and their wives and daughters would unite with the President's family in honoring Mr. Bristow at a State dinner given last evening at the White House.

The railroad lobby, in common with others, is showing its hand so plainly that all who run may read. It is proposed on behalf of a new scheme just broached in Congress, that Government aid, to the extent it was promised the Puget Sound branch of the Northern Pacific Road, be extended to the "Portland (Oregon) and Salt Lake Railroad Company," the former relinquishing all its rights in the premises, in favor of this new candidate for a subsidy. Mr. Chalmers has introduced another to the attention of the House, through a bill proposing that \$20,000 per mile in greenbacks be granted three branches of a trunk line to terminate at Vicksburg, one to St. Louis, one to Memphis, and one to New Orleans, Government accepting as collateral their bonds at 5 per cent, payable in 50 years, their payment to be secured by a first mortgage on the roads named and their other property.

While there may exist a difference of opinion as to the good taste of the uncomplimentary allusions of Mr. Blaine's presentation speech to Massachusetts, there seems to be none as to the defeat suffered by Messrs. Dawes and Hoar; and the refusal of the Massachusetts State Senators to concur in a resolution of thanks to those two gentlemen seems to indicate that their efforts were not appreciated at home. The mistake they are accused of having made are: 1st, in failing to prepare for the assault when notified; 2d, in manifesting anything like loss of temper; and 3d, in striving to give the controversy a personal turn.

The bill introduced by Senator Blaine Wednesday, to "authorize the coinage of silver dollars for circulation, and to make the same a legal tender, and for other purposes," reads as follows:

Sec. 1. That silver bullion may be deposited at any coinage mint and at the assay office in the city of New York, for returns in silver dollars of — grains standard silver at such rate or price for standard ounce of bullion, as may from time to time be fixed by the director of the mint, with the approval in writing of the Secretary of the Treasury, and which rate shall correspond as exactly as possible with the market rate, and bullion thus placed shall, in addition to other required coinage authorized by existing laws, be coined without delay, to the full capacity of the mints.

Sec. 2. That any gain or profit arising from the coinage of silver dollars shall, after the payment of lawful wastage, be covered into the Treasury of the United States at the close of each fiscal year.

Sec. 3. The silver dollar herein authorized to be coined shall be a legal tender as by existing law, in common with gold coin, for all sums up to and including \$5, and for all sums exceeding \$5 the debtor shall have the right to tender in full payment, and the creditor to demand one-half the amount in gold coin and one-half in silver dollars.

Sec. 4. Fine or standard gold and silver bars bearing the stamp of any coinage mint, or of the assay office at New York, shall be received by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York for their stamped value, which shall be their coinage rate respectively, and coin certificates shall be issued therefor by the Assistant Treasurer in the same manner as coin certificates are now issued for gold coin, and certificates so issued shall be redeemed by the Secretary of the Treasury, on demand, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in New York in coin, or stamped bars of the bullion deposited at his option.

Murphy begins his work here next Sunday and no one can deny that we could abolish 1000 drinking houses and tipping shops in this district and still have enough to fill our work houses and jails, to crowd our streets with beggars, to keep the divorce mill constantly grinding and furnishing the gallows an occasional victim.

LEO.

NEW YORK.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 25, 1878.

The week just past has had remarkably few salient points in the way of local events. Those among us who are not too full of business to care much for sensations, have had to amuse themselves for the most part by talking over the recent series of heavy business failures, or wonder whose time is coming next, or what will become of the silver bill, or who will give the next swell party, according to their varying tastes. To be sure, the theatrical record is a good one and most of the prominent clergymen have been discussing from their pulpits the enlivening topic of eternal damnation; but on the whole, New York has been rather poor picking for the news gatherer.

Although rather tardy in taking the steps necessary to a proper representation of this country in the Exposition at Paris next year, our business men have at last waked up to a realization of their own interests in the matter, and have commenced pouring in applications to the Commissioner-General in this city at a rate which assures the United States against the shame of being the only civilized country making no showing at what promises to be the grandest World's Fair in point of size that has ever held. The benefits to business resulting from the Centennial, and the interest in our export trade, which is growing with immense rapidity, render it certain that this means will be taken to place the products of American soil and American ingenuity prominently before the world. Already there are signs that the universal depression and depreciation about which we have so long been complaining, are really a blessing in disguise. Before their commencement hardly anything in the way of manufactured goods could be sent abroad in competition with Europe. Now, with the fall prices of material and labor, it is seen that foreign trade is easily attainable, and that the time may come when the United States are recognized as the workshop, as the granary of the world—a result which, if accomplished, would well repay the country for the suffering of a few years.

An unlooked for amount of feeling has been expressed over the recent reports of John Morrissey's fatal illness down in Florida. I really did not suppose that the man held any such place in the esteem of New Yorkers as it seems he really does. Much genuine sorrow was shown when the telegram indicated his speedy demise, and there has been genuine rejoicing the last day or two, over later reports of his convalescence.

As noticed above, the ministerial profession in this vicinity seem to be considerably stirred up about the future condition of the wicked, and have been giving their respective flocks the benefit of their opinions on the subject, which, as reported by the press range all the way from the strictest Calvinism to Universalism. "Tabernacle Talmage" has as usual seized this opportunity to create a sensation, and last Sunday endeavored to convince his hearers with his exaggerated vehemence and wild gesticulation that any departure from the path of rectitude would result in their consignment for eternity to a literal lake of fire and brimstone, in which the height of physical torture should be prolonged forever.

Another doctrine which was strongly urged is that of the annihilation of the wicked at death. Another still is that of graded punishment, adapted to the offenses of men. The discussion which the simultaneous definitions of conflicting doctrines have raised, has spread into the papers and we are promised a protracted ventilation of the matter.

I gave last week a few figures regarding the city's money matters. Perhaps a few additional facts may not be uninteresting. The most obvious point visible in our statistics is that we are taxed to death, largely the result of the King steals, by which the city was run millions in debt for so-called improvements which were needless, and the contracts for which enriched a thousand thieves. The amount of assessment bonds now outstanding from the city for public improvements begun or completed is over twenty-one million dollars.

The amount of taxes annually raised in the city is somewhere in the neighborhood of \$33,000,000, and of this vast sum the outrageous proportion of \$10,700,000 goes to pay office-holders, many of whom hold sinecures, and nearly all of whom are Tammany supporters. The total valuations of real estate in 1875 was \$853,633,515; the valuation now is \$895,063,933.

The Bureau of Arrears of Taxes shows that millions are due to the city for unpaid arrears, and this will in time result in the total confiscation of the property thus involved, which is simply legal robbery under the circumstances.

The City Assessors, who, by the way, are said to be a body of very questionable utility to the city, are now busy making up real estate valuations for 1878. These assessors never make, as they are bound to do, a personal inspection of the property they propose to assess. There has been no reduction in the assessed value of up town lots since 1873, notwithstanding the tremendous depreciation in property that has occurred in the meantime.

What a shameless fraud these salaried barnacles thus commit must be evident to anyone who has owned real estate anywhere during the last five years. I suppose we ought to be thankful that official plundering and extravagance is a little less flagrant than they used to be, but it is plain that it will be many years more before anything like justice and econo-

my are considered by those who rule over us.

The publishers of Scribner's Monthly have just brought out their February issue, giving it the reasonable sobriquet of "Midwinter Number." This number has never been surpassed in variety or quality. Its stories and articles are strictly the cream of the literary market, and many of its illustrations are well worthy of frames and permanent places on the parlor walls.

OUR MOTHER.

[Written in memory of Mrs. Joseph Baker.]

BY MRS. LIZZIE FISKE BAKER.

The last night of watching is over,
The last words of love have been said,
And safe on the bosom of Jesus,
Our mother has pillow'd her head;
Enfolded in arms everlasting,
Her weakness and pains overpast—
Through the cross of the world's upper city,
In triumph, she entered at last.

Sweet life that flowed on like a river,
In waves of calm beauty each day;
Dear hands ever ready to gather,
Fresh blossoms in home's quiet way;
Lips earnest in prayer and in praise,
Eyes looking to Jesus alone,
Each sad heart's petition up raised,
"On me may her mantle be thrown."

We shall mourn through the flower days of summer,
Amid scenes where no more she will tread,
And weep when the white snow of winter
Falls soft on the grave of our dead;
But when the home group at the hearth-stone,
Shall kneel at the calm hour of prayer,
The beautiful soul of our mother
Shall meet with her darling ones there.

We thank Thee, "Our Father in Heaven,"
That after this earth life of tears,
Thou comest the day without ending,
The morn of eternity's dawn;
We thank Thee, that perfect through suffering,
Thy loved and thy ransom'd shall stand,
And sing "the new song" all together
With Thee in the Heavenly land.

Keep our eyes on Thy cross, our Redeemer,—
Our feet in the safe narrow way.
Thinking much of the "great weight of glory"
May we carry the cross to-day.
Let thy strength, in our weakness made perfect,
Bear us all as on wings to the sky.
When no hope, that we cherish can fail us,
And the ones that we love cannot die.

—Ev. Messenger.

Printing Office Secrets.

A properly conducted printing office is as much a secret as a masonic lodge. The printers are not under oath of secrecy, but always feel themselves as truly in honor bound to keep office secrets as though triple oathed. Any employee in a printing office who willingly disregards this rule in regard to printing office secrets would not only be scorned by his brethren of the craft, but would lose his position at once. We make this statement because it sometimes happens that a communication appears in a newspaper under an assumed name, which excites comment, and various parties try to find out who is the author. Let all be saved the trouble of questioning the employee of the printing office. They are know-nothings on such points as these. On such matters they have eyes and ears—no mouth—and if any fail to observe this rule, let them be put down as dishonorable members of the craft. It is the same in job printing. If anything is to be printed and kept secret, let proper notice be given of the desire for secrecy, and you might as well question the Sphinx as one of the printers, so that even the secret books for lodges are printed without fear.—Exchange.

An Alpine Avalanche.

In the summer of 1864 a party of tourists, while visiting the Alps, climbed with great difficulty to an elevated and snow-covered plateau in order to obtain a better view of Swiss scenery, and contrast the beauty and richness of midsummer below with bleakness and sterility of midwinter around and above them. In play they rolled the moist snow into large balls, they crowded it over the edge of the plateau. In falling, it struck softer snow which immediately gave way, and soon an avalanche was tearing down the mountain side, burying and destroying everything in its course. As the handful of snow became the irresistible avalanche, so the hacking cough, with sore throat and Catarrh, if neglected, speedily develops into that dread destroyer, Consumption. In the early stages, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will effect a cure, though if the blood be affected or impoverished it must be purified and enriched by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and the liver and bowels kept active by his Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Many who despaired of life and had been given up to die by physicians and friends, owe their restoration to the above remedies.

ELY, Linn Co., Iowa.

May 8th, 1877.

DR. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:
Dear Sir—I was prostrated some three years since with pleuro pneumonia, which left me with a troublesome cough, that gradually grew worse until physicians gave me up to die with consumption. I tried several remedies, that are advertised to cure consumption, but without obtaining any relief or benefit. Seeing your Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets advertised, I concluded to try them, and I found them to be all that you claim for them. My restoration has remained complete for over two years. Inclosed find \$1.50 for a copy of your Common Sense Medical Adviser.

Ever gratefully yours,

JASON C. BARTHOLOMEW.

Joseph Sweet, the oldest citizen of Providence, died Friday, aged 95.

Ex-Mayor O'neil, of Jersey City, was acquitted Tuesday week of the charge of malfeasance in office.

D. T. Corbin will not accept the district attorneyship of South Carolina, offered him by the President.

John R. Franklin, Associate Judge of the first Maryland district and ex-member of Congress, is dead.

Three steamers sailed for Europe from New York Saturday week with full cargoes and fair passenger lists.

The plague is said to have broken out on the Danube banks, and that the scenes are too terrible to describe.

Additional Local Matters.

Court Proceedings.

Court called on Monday morning last at 10 o'clock, his Honor, J. H. Orvis, presiding. A few motions and petitions were presented and disposed of, when court adjourned until two o'clock p. m.

In the afternoon, after the grand jury were sworn and charged by the Court, and the constables made their returns, the new District Attorney, D. F. Fortney, who practically dons the official duties of his office at this term, looked somewhat lank and disappointed. On inquiry, it was stated the cause was that the quarter sessions only had about nine cases, and that he said "he had spent some considerable time and money in getting elected, and if the darned thing wasn't a going to pay better than the term indicated, it wasn't worth fighting for." His defeated contestant for the office sat hard by, and, overhearing the District Attorney's expression of disappointment, looked very serious, yet rather enjoyed the lean prospects of his victor.

The licenses were called up, Robert Taylor's application for a tavern license being the first on the list. A remonstrance against granting the license, signed by a number of the citizens of Philipsburg, was presented to the Court by A. O. Furst, Esq. Alexander and Bower advocated the granting of the license. Temperance speeches, both elaborate and eloquent, were made at great length by the counsel, and in which the evils of the license system and its benefits, and the duties of courts, as to the administration of the law, and the duties of citizens as to its enforcement when violated, were fully argued and discussed. The Court held the application under advisement for the time being.

Next came the application of John Uzzle, of Snow Shoe, for a tavern license. His application was advocated by Beaver & Gephart, and the remonstrance was supported by General Blair. After a display of legal lore and some eloquence, the Court held Uzzle's application under advisement. Neither of these applications should be licensed, because the records show that when they were entrusted with the privilege of a license they abused the privilege and grossly betrayed their trust, and they certainly would do so again, and are not fit persons to be licensed to sell intoxicating liquor.

Next came the cases of John Anderson for a saloon license and A. Baum for a wholesale liquor license, both in Bellefonte. Alexander & Bower were for the applicants and Keller and others for the remonstrances. After a third instalment of speeches, the Court held the cases under advisement, and probably will not grant either, as they are not needed and the ubiquitous A. Baum is certainly a most unfit individual to be licensed to sell liquor. The application of Baum was refused and the other applications continued till April term.

Tuesday morning the case of Alexander Loder vs. Jacob A. Crider was called, the jury having been sworn the evening before. The case was dismissed by the Court because the justice from whose judgment the appeal had been taken had no jurisdiction and the case therefore not properly in court. Alexander & Bower for plaintiff; Beaver & Gephart for defendant.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Harry Crissman, charged with disturbing a religious meeting in the town of Snow Shoe, the defendant was called as a witness in his own behalf; and, it having been proven he was intoxicated at the time of the disturbance, the Court, while he was on the stand, asked the witness where he got his liquor. The witness refused to answer, when the Court committed him to jail for contempt. The trial, however, not being concluded, the defendant remained in court until the close of the trial, when he yielded a little and concluded to answer the question put by the Court. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, but that the defendant pay the costs. Defendant sentenced accordingly. Spangler was for the defense and the district attorney for the Commonwealth.

In case of Commonwealth vs. R. D. Cummings, proprietor of the Brockerhoff House, charged with a violation of the liquor laws, the grand jury returned a true bill for selling liquor on Sunday and selling to minors.

In case of Commonwealth vs. Jacob Lucas, charged with disturbing a religious meeting in Snow Shoe, the jury had not rendered a verdict up to the time of going to press. Dale for defense; district attorney for Commonwealth.

All those who contemplate going west will consult their best interests by calling on Wm. Shortlidge, agent of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, for tickets and information.

Tolling of the Church Bells.

There is an ancient custom prevails, as we believe, in nearly all the towns and villages of Pennsylvania, for which we have an especial reverence. We allude to the ringing of church bells at the occurrence of a death in the immediate community, and tolling them at the appointed hour of interment. It is as we conceive, eminently proper that the departure of an immortal spirit and the observance of the last and sacred services should, where practicable, be thus impressively announced. The funeral bells speak forth an awful warning to the thoughtless living, the inconsiderate of every age and rank in life—bidding such beware and seek a timely preparation for the solemn, but certain, change which it is the destiny of all to undergo. The pulpit orator, the Minister of God, may declaim with power and exhaust the rhetoric of his holy office; the trying circumstance of separation and the deep, dark grave, may all contribute to awaken the lethargic, callous consciences of reflecting men—but not the voice of religion or the truth of the Eternal World, as proclaimed from the sacred desk, or uttered by the servant of the Most High, nor language, nor adoration, nor tears, nor the choral hymn, can convey with equal impressiveness the sermon which is conveyed in each and every startling peal of the funeral bell. It arrests men at their daily avocations; it meets them at the festive board or in the pursuit of worldly gain or transient honor. It penetrates alike the palace and the hovel. To the man of wealth as to his poorer brother, to the sons of affluence as to the children of penury, to all and every one that iron tongue speaks forth the melancholy truth that death, which is the heritage of all mankind, is abroad in their midst. A friend and neighbor has been summoned to the world unknown; another has fallen before the shaft of the merciless destroyer—and be ye therefore ready. "All that lives must die, Passing through nature to eternity."

Local News.

As we desire to make our paper a medium for home as well as other news, we would be greatly pleased if our friends would promptly send us any items or incidents of local interest that may transpire in their respective neighborhoods. As we have no means of gathering intelligence of this kind except through the assistance of those who take an interest in affairs pertaining to our own section of the county, we trust they will not be backward in communicating any local or neighborhood items that may come under their notice. Fires, floods, accidents, robberies, sales of real estate, etc., are all matters of interest to our people, and should find their way to the public through the columns of a country paper. A little attention on the part of our friends in the different neighborhoods would put us in possession of these matters, and enable us to present to our readers each week something like an outline of what is going on among our own population. We do not expect formal communications in every case, carefully arranged for publication; what we want is a simple and reliable statement of the facts, we care not in what shape they may come. Let our friends only furnish the information, and we will cheerfully undertake the task of preparing it for the paper.

Fire at the College.

About three o'clock on Monday morning last a fire broke out in the store room of W. J. Jackson, at the State College. The store building and the dwelling of John H. Neidigh, which adjoined the store-building, as well as almost the entire stock of goods were totally destroyed. The goods were the property of the firm of Jackson & Calder—Mr. Calder being a son of the president of the college. Professor Esmond, in his effort to help rescue some of the goods of Mr. Neidigh's from the flames, went on to the second story of the dwelling, and while there the burning ceiling fell through, and to save himself, he leaped out of the window from the second story and sprained his ankle very severely. Two of the students also were forced to leap from the second story windows, but received no injuries therefrom. The stock of goods were insured for about \$4,000. We did not learn whether the buildings were insured or not. The cause of the fire is not known, but supposed to be purely accidental. The people were aroused by a considerable explosion that took place in the store building, and then discovered it was on fire.

A diligent search is being made for those who have been engaged in Bellefonte lately in the barn-burning business. A bounty will be paid for all such game as is securely captured.

Coal. Shortlidge & Co. sell cheap for cash.

Teachers' District Institute.

The teachers' institute of Unionville met January 26, at 2 p. m. Minutes read and adopted. Class drill in mental arithmetic, by Miss Blair, who recommended writing the multiplication table on the blackboard for beginners. Mr. Forrey then set forth his mode of teaching oral grammar. Recitation, by Myrtle Rosensteel; subject, "Little Things." Class drill in reading, by Eleanor Root. Recitation, by Miss Blair; subject, "Our School Days," written by Whittier. Class drill in written arithmetic, by T. W. Fisher, on the subject of "Percentage, Bank and True Discount." Essay, by Addie Rumberger; subject, "Autumn." Pronouncing exercise of geographical words, by E. N. Root. Election of officers for ensuing meeting took place, when a motion to adjourn was made to meet February 9 at 2 p. m. — F. W. FISHER, Sec'y.

George Alfred Townsend.

George Alfred Townsend, known by the nom de plume of "Gath," will deliver his celebrated lecture on "Christianity of Sweden" in the Court House tonight. Mr. Townsend delivered a lecture on the "Country north of us" some years ago to our people, which was one of the finest and most entertaining lectures our people were ever favored with hearing. Mr. Townsend is a very fine orator, with wonderful power of description, and no one will be disappointed in hearing him. The proceeds of the lecture are for the benefit of the Library Association in town, and the object of the lecture, as well as the character of the lecturer, should induce all who can to patronize it. Admission only twenty-five cents.

Public Sales.

Feb. 12.—At the Gordon homestead, Walker township, Tuesday, Feb. 12, commencing promptly at 9 o'clock, A. M. Horses, cattle, farm implements and household goods, the property of Sarah Gephart.

Feb. 25.—At the residence of C. D. Frain, in Marion township, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, farming implements and household furniture. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

March 14.—At the residence of John Weaver, near Pine Grove Mills, Ferguson township, commencing promptly at 1 o'clock P. M., horses, cows, young cattle, hogs, wagons, farming implements, and household furniture.

Feb. 15.—In West township, Huntington county, on Friday, Feb. 15, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., horses, cows, farming implements and household furniture; to be sold as the property of Albert Myton.

It has been suggested that it would be entirely proper for the Bellefonte Car Manufacturing Company to show to the creditors of this community the amount of stock subscribed and the amount of cash paid on the same; the amount paid on subscription by our citizens as donations; the amount of cash realized on the mortgage; the amount of cash spent in constructing the shops, with the cost of operating them; the amount of liabilities over and above the mortgage, with the book accounts supposed to be collectable. The large current indebtedness of the company in this community would seem to justify a speedy compliance with this request.

John Moyer, Esq., of Aaronburg, this county, died on Monday morning last of pneumonia and erysipelas. He was ill but a few days, and died very suddenly. He was an excellent citizen and highly esteemed in the community in which he lived. He was the father-in-law of C. M. Bower, Esq., of our town, who, with his family, are absent attending the funeral, which takes place to-day.

Court convened last Monday. Petitions for license to sell tangle-foot were presented by many of our citizens in this branch of business; also many remonstrances against it from those who believe that from this traffic comes all the woes which afflict society.

Our friends who are having sales this spring should not forget the REPUBLICAN office when they get their bills printed. We have the best facilities to be found anywhere for doing job work. Call and see us. We will make the prices suit the times.

The Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society will meet at the house of Mrs. Adam Hoy, on High street, next Friday evening. These meetings are very interesting; but, aside from this, Mrs. Hoy always entertains her guests right royally.

Now the form of the modest tramp darkens our sanctum door, and with a very deferential bow, wants to know if we will please give him a few old exchanges. While they beg for food for the body, they do not neglect the immortal mind.

Bellefonte can produce as many well developed cats and dogs to the square acre as any other town in the commonwealth. And Charley Heisler has lately added two more to the number.

If you want to furnish a first-class local for the REPUBLICAN just make a practice of starting your fire with the aid of coal oil.

Mottos, only three cents each; zephyr, 18 cents per ounce; motto frames, 35 cents each, at Welch's.

Items of General News.

Oil of cinnamon is said to be a sure cure for warts, removing them without pain.

The President has pardoned Joseph Levy, sentenced to four years' imprisonment for election frauds in New York.

Governor Young, of Ohio, has nominated Chancey Newton, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, for railroad commissioner. His action causes much surprise.

Cornell says that the Columbia crew have no right to row with Oxford for the world's championship, because they are not the champion crew of America.

The first government ship with goods for the Paris exposition will be ready to receive goods at New York, Jan. 25, and will call in the first week in February.

John Collins, a cotton broker of Brooklyn, has absconded with \$10,000 obtained by purchasing cotton on credit and raising the money on warehouse receipts.

Rev. Mr. Vacula, of the Bohemian church in New York, has been warned that he is to be assassinated because he does not sympathize with the Bohemian cigar strikers.

John F. Henry, Curran & Co., druggists, of New York, have suspended. It was one of the largest concerns in the country, having a capital of from \$500,000 to \$700,000.

She stepped out of the cars a few minutes, leaving a book in the seat, but on returning went to the wrong pew, and inquired of a placid old lady: "Are you sitting on 'That Husband of Mine'?" "Good gracious! No!" exclaimed the old maid, jumping up and scanning the seat with rigid scrutiny.

READING NOTICES.

This great country is filled with people who are suffering from consumption, in some of its various stages, and others who have symptoms which point unmistakably toward the same disease. All appreciate the need of prompt relief. To whom shall they apply for advice? We would suggest that nearly every town has a responsible dealer in medicines, who, while furnishing the different remedies to his customers, learns by the reports of their experience what is most to be relied upon. Now, although Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup is sold on its merits—no cure, no pay—and 10 cent trial bottles furnished, we wish to submit the case to the 6,000 honorable gentlemen who are selling this medicine throughout the United States. Enquire of them. If they don't pronounce unqualifiedly in its favor, don't try it. Below is a sample of their testimony:

"We have by actual count over forty different preparations for coughs, including all standard medicines, old and new, called for in this section. We have sold Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup for five years. With no newspaper advertising this remedy has had a sale larger than any other. It sells steadily, and maintains itself, and our customers speak uniformly in its favor as a safe and efficient medicine of its kind."

CARPENTER & BARRELL,
Albion, New York.

Sold by L. B. Rankin. 10-4-6t

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma; and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 126 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10w

CHROMOS GIVEN AWAY.—A pair of choice 6x8 chromos is given free to every reader of this notice who will send fifteen cents (postage stamps taken) for a three months' subscription to *Leisure Hours*, a large 16 page family paper, filled with the best stories, poetry, etc., by the ablest writers. The papers sent will contain the opening chapters of a charming story, entitled, "Holden with the Cord," by the author of "Shiloh," "My Winter in Cuba," etc. In order to make known this publication to the publishers, J. L. Patton & Co., 102 William Street, New York, after the above subscription at about half price, and also give free such a beautiful pair of chromos as will adorn any dwelling. Double value of money is guaranteed to all who send \$1.50 in prizes is given free to agents.

Dr. VanDyke's Sulphur Soap. Dr. VAN DYKE, whose life long speciality, and world-wide reputation for curing Skin Diseases, has endeavored for years to combine an EXTERNAL TREATMENT. He has accomplished this desirable result in the preparation of his compound "SULPHUR SOAP," the merits of which is spoken of by thousands; it is highly recommended to all our readers. Price 25 cts., by mail, 35 cts. a box; 3 cakes, 60 cts., by mail, 75 cts. Office, 50 North 5th St. Wholesale Depot, 400 N. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists. 9-27-ly-cow

"GERMAN SYRUP."—No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were

distributed free of charge by druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your Druggist, and ask what they know about it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case. 9-26-ly-cow

ASTONISHING SUCCESS.—It is the duty of every person who has used Boschee's German Syrup to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing consumption, severe coughs, asthma, pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 40,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup can not be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by J. Zeller & Son and F. P. Green. 35-4f-cow

New Advertisements.

1878.

The Four Quarterly Reviews
AND
Blackwood's Magazine.
THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.

41 Barclay St. New York.
Continue their authorized Reprints of the Edinburgh Review (Whig), the Westminster Review (Liberal), the London Quarterly Review (Conservative), the British Quarterly Review (Evangelical),

AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

These reprints are not selections; they give the originals in full, and at about one third the price of the English Editions. The latest advances and discoveries in the arts and sciences, the most important additions to knowledge in every department of literature, and all the new publications as they issue from the press, are fully reported and discussed in the pages of these periodicals, in language at once clear, forcible, and comprehensive. The articles are commonly more condensed and full of matter than the average books.

TERMS FOR 1878 (including Postage):
PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

For any one review.....	\$4.00	per annum.
For any two reviews.....	7.00	"
For any three reviews.....	10.00	"
For any four reviews.....	12.00	"
For Blackwood's Magazine.....	4.00	"
For Blackwood and one review 7.00	"	"
For Blackwood and two reviews.....	10.00	"
For Blackwood and three reviews.....	13.00	"
For Blackwood and the four reviews.....	15.00	"

CLUBS.

A discount of twenty per cent will be allowed for clubs of four or more persons. These four copies of Blackwood or of one review will be sent to one address for \$12.50, four copies of the four reviews and Blackwood for \$48, and so on.

To clubs of ten or more, in addition to the above discount, a copy gratis will be allowed to the getter-up of the club.

PREMIUMS.—New subscribers (applying early) for the year 1878 may have, without charge, the numbers for the last quarter of 1877 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.

Or, instead, new subscribers to any two, three, or four of the above periodicals, may have one of the "Four Reviews" for 1877; subscribers to all five may have two of the "Four Reviews," or one set of Blackwood's Magazine for 1877.

Neither premiums to subscribers nor discounts to clubs can be claimed, unless the money is remitted direct to the publishers. No premiums given to Clubs.

To secure premiums it will be necessary to order by *advance payment*, as the stock available for that purpose is limited.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
10-54f 41 Barclay Street, New York.

NOTICE!
FARM TO RENT

Hannah Furnace,
In Taylor Township, Centre County, belonging to EDGWAY & BUD, of Philadelphia, and containing about Eighty acres of cleared land, nearly all of which is in good condition. The buildings are nearly new, pleasantly situated by the plank road leading to Tyrone, and near the depot of the P. E. V. R. R. There is a fine young apple orchard on the premises, running water, and a well of good water under roof conveniences to the premises.

It will be rented for a reasonable cash price per annum. For further particulars call on or address, JESSE CLEAVER, Agent, Fleming, Pa. 5-4f

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of John Glossner, deceased, of Howard Borough, Centre County, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. SAMUEL GLOSSNER, Administrator. 5-4f Blanchard, Jan. 29, 1878.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Archibald C. Quay, late of Curtin township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. PHOEBE M. QUAY, Administrator. 9-40-6t Howard, Pa., Dec. 5, 1877.

TRIFLING USE
WELLS' Carbolic Tablets.
A sure remedy for COUGHS, and all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS, CHEST, and MUCOUS MEMBRANE.
PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
C. N. CRITTENTON, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York.

SWEET CHEWING
JACKSON'S BEST
NAVY Tobacco!

Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for the chewing quality and sweetness and lasting flavor of its chewing and smoking. The best tobacco ever made. An out blue strip trade-mark is closely united to the wrapper, so that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free. C. N. CRITTENTON & Co., Mfrs., Pittsburgh, Pa. F. WARDLE, General Agent, Philadelphia.

PIANOS
Retail price \$900 only \$200.
Parlor Organs, price \$375 only \$105.
Paper free, D. F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. 5-4f

New Advertisements.

SEASON of 1878!

Fine Clothing

MADE TO YOUR OWN ORDER

CHEAPER THAN
READY-MADE.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST
ASSORTMENT OF

Hats & Caps!

FINE SHIRTS

A SPECIALTY.

BUY GOOD WARM CLOTHING AT
LOW PRICES FROM

Montgomery & Co.

No. 7 Brockerhoff Row.

10-4-4f

PUBLIC SALE

Of Personal Property.

WILL be sold at public sale in Marion township, three miles east of Bellefonte, on Tuesday, February 26, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of stock, farm implements and household goods. JOHN G. NOLL, 10-4-3t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, in Ferguson township, Centre county, Pa., on

WEDNESDAY, the 30th of JANUARY, 1878, At 1 o'clock P. M., of said day, the following valuable real estate, late of John Bailey, deceased, to wit:

No. 1.—All the interest of decedent in a tract of timber land, situate in said township, bounded by lands of Samuel McWilliams, Henry Campbell and others, containing TWENTY ACRES, more or less.

No. 2.—Also, all that certain tract of improved land, situate in said township, being the MANSION FARM of said decedent, bounded as follows: On the north by land of Geo. W. Meek, on the east by lands of Rebecca Cooper, on the south by land of John L. Meuser and others, and on the west by land of Henry McCracken, containing TWO HUNDRED AND TWO ACRES, more or less. On this farm there is a large BARN and HOUSE, with all necessary out-buildings, in good repair. There is also a fine stream of water on the farm, and a never-failing WELL, two large OILCHILDS, of all kinds of fruit, about 100 acres in a high state of cultivation.

Terms of Sale.—One-half the purchase money cash on confirmation of sale, and the residue in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. (Growing crops are reserved.) SAMUEL H. BAILEY, JOHN G. BAILEY, Adm'rs of John Bailey, deceased. 10-2-4w

AN ORDINANCE.—To provide for the issuing of rewards in cases of the commission of incendiarism or other crime. Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the Borough of Bellefonte, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same:

Sec. 1. That the Chief Burgess of the Borough of Bellefonte be and is hereby authorized and directed to offer a reward or rewards for the detection, arrest and conviction of any person or persons who have committed or may hereafter commit incendiarism or other crime within the Borough of Bellefonte, provided that the maximum reward to be received by any person in any particular case.

Sec. 2. That no reward provided for in the first section of this ordinance shall be granted or proclamation issued offering the same by the Chief Burgess, without the approval of the Town Council.

Ordained and enacted into an ordinance this twenty-first day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight. Approved January 21st, 1878. S. S. LYON, C. B. Attest: ISAAC MITCHELL, Clerk. 4-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of John Stere, late of Union township, deceased, having been granted, by the Register of Centre County, to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to decedent will make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

JOHN C. STEELE, Administrator. P. O. address, Fleming, Pa. 10-2-6t

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, on Monday, 11th February next, under the Act of Assembly, entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of corporations," and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "THE CONFERENCE OF THE MESSIAHS' CHURCH IN PENNSYLVANIA," the character and object of which is to promote religious interests in the community, and for that purpose to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, privileges and benefits of said act and its supplements. BEAVER & GEPHART, Solicitors. 4-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Henry Grove, late of Howard Borough, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

H. B. GROVE, Administrator. 9-40-6t Howard, Dec. 10, 1877.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of Adam Decker, deceased. Testaments upon the estate of Adam Decker, late of Walker township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. ADAM DECKER, SAMUEL STAMM, Executors. 4-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of John Glossner, deceased, of Howard Borough, Centre County, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. PHOEBE M. QUAY, Administrator. 9-40-6t Howard, Pa., Dec. 5, 1877.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Archibald C. Quay, late of Curtin township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. PHOEBE M. QUAY, Administrator. 9-40-6t Howard, Pa., Dec. 5, 1877.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted

The Bellefonte Republican

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm and Fireside.

The Salaries of County Officers.

The following well-timed article on the pay of county officers, from that wide-awake agricultural journal the *Farmer's Friend*, known as the organ of the Grangers, is worthy of a careful perusal. During the war the pay of county officers, notaries public, justices of the peace and other officers, were doubled and tripled, which, with the increase of business, makes the pay in some instances beyond justice and reason, which, when boiled down, comes in the end from the tax-payer, and those least able to bear the unjust burden. The great emoluments and perquisites attached to the offices create inducements for candidates to resort to tricks and rascality to enable them to secure nominations, after which they corrupt the ballot box, with the expectation of disbursing themselves with the pelf which of course is the people's money. That this has been and is still a growing evil no reasonable man will doubt. How to avoid it is one of the debatable questions of the day. The first things the people encounter are the office holders—not only those in office but those who expect to get in. They are all for high pay of course. To receive the greatest amount of pay for the least amount of work, seems to be the highest ambition of the latter-day office seeker. His "influence" is brought to bear on our legislators to prevent if possible a reduction of salary and fees, because of services rendered to party. It is the influence of pot-house politicians in our legislature which is nearly always accorded a ready hearing instead of that of our farmers, laborers and mechanics, the true sons of toil.

In the contest now going on at Harrisburg for a reduction of extortionate fees and salaries, we are twice glad to know that Hon. J. F. Weaver is on the right side and at work for the interest of the people. In a number of the counties of our good old commonwealth the fees, especially those of notaries public, have been increased beyond endurance, and it behoves every man in our county to give Colonel Weaver all the encouragement within his power to promote the good work at Harrisburg, till every unjust fee bill shall be obliterated from the statute books, which will bring the suckers down to compensation that is within the means of the people to pay. The time has come for every farmer, every laborer and every mechanic to strike for the right and compel their servants, the office holders, to perform a fair day's work for a fair day's pay—just what men in other vocations have to do and what officials will be compelled to do if the people look after their own interests. It is said that the sheriff's (of Centre county) fees amount to about eight thousand dollars per year, or nearly twenty-five thousand dollars for the term. Where is the justice in that? It is now in order for Representative Alexander and Senator Peale to rise up and define their position on this question. The *Friend* says:

The law fixing the compensation of county officers of various grades needs reconstructing. It was enacted years ago and under different circumstances from what now exist. The fees and perquisites allowed as compensation for county officials were originally fixed to suit the economical notions of our fathers. The income of the officer was then no more than a remuneration for the services performed. But the fees have grown with the development of the country, until they have attained an enormous size, while the labors and responsibilities of the positions have not increased in any adequate proportion.

The magnitude of the evil is best shown by citing the immense profits derived from the office of sheriff, amounting annually in the various counties from \$7,000 to \$100,000. We doubt if there is any county in the State, where the sheriff gets from his office less than the former sum, while the fees and perquisites of the sheriff of Philadelphia probably exceed the latter figure. In Cumberland county the office is worth \$10,000 a year; in Dauphin and Lancaster, \$25,000. The other officers, prothonotaries and treasurers, are in the same proportion. This is a matter which we hope the legislature, acting in behalf of the people, will regulate. We are willing that the sheriffs should have salaries entirely remunerative for the services rendered, and sufficient to support the dignity of their offices, but we don't want them to gobble up all the loose change in the counties.

Under the condition of things, no wonder there is a general rush for

the county official positions. They are the royal road to wealth. The aspiration is not to become President of the United States, but sheriff or county treasurer. These things are wrong, and it is the duty of the legislature to set them right, and not only stop that demoralizing hankering after the county offices, which afflicts every full-blown local politician, but prevent this wholesale filching, directly or indirectly, from the pockets of the people.

The Patrons of Pennsylvania, with perhaps here and there an exception, and a few chronic office seekers who have crept in among us, are favorable to a reduction of the fees to all county officials. The time is now for action. A bill is about to be introduced into our State legislature for the purpose of checking the enormous flood from the pockets of the people into the purses of these office holders. Let every Grange in this State get out petitions for this reform, and have them signed by every farmer within the respective townships, and send them as soon as possible to the legislature. Patrons and farmers, let us make an earnest and emphatic appeal to our lawmakers to crush out this outrageous evil!

Care of Laying Hens.

Properly cared for and managed, hens can be made to pay a very large profit in eggs, but if you neglect them they will only eat off their own heads and leave you without eggs. To get the best result in eggs from your hens, too many should not be kept together. If you have a large number better divide them up into flocks of twenty or thirty in a flock. It is not necessary to keep a cock with them unless you want them for hatching, as they will lay as well without, and the eggs will keep longer. Give them all the room you can. The less room you give them the greater care you must take of them. Provide a box of dry ashes and road dust in which a little flour is mixed, for them to dust in. This will effectually keep vermin off of them. Whitewash your poultry house several times during the year. Provide suitable boxes for them to lay in and change the straw or hay in them, sprinkling sulphur into the nest to prevent vermin from annoying the hens while laying.

Always keep the drinking fountain full of clean, pure water. Much more depends on the watering of laying hens than most people believe. Be sure your house is properly ventilated, and cleaned every morning or every second morning at the furthest. Provide plenty of green food for your hens. I suspend a head of cabbage from the ceiling by a cord, and leave it there till the hens eat it all up, then I hang up another. This is one of the best kinds of green food you can give hens in winter. Onions I also hang once a week, and mix with the soft food. The first meal in the morning is a mush of meal, wheat bran, or middlings, "chop," such as used for horses, composed of corn, oats and barley. Into this is mixed boiled meat scraps, hashed fine, ground or granulated bone, etc., with a seasoning of pepper; or better still, the imperial egg food, twice or three times a week. At noon give a light feed of grain, and in the evening give all the grain the hens will eat. Of grain mixed boiled feed, composed of corn, oats, and barley, in the production of eggs, to buckwheat. Being located in a country where it is plenty and cheap, I have had ample opportunity to test it, and have no hesitancy in saying it is the best of all grains. Asiatics must not be fed all they will eat or they will become too fat; all others can have all they will eat. Also keep plenty of oyster shell, ground bone or gravel within reach of the hens at all times. In cold weather it will be necessary to warm your house by a stove, or otherwise, as hens must be kept warm if you expect a supply of eggs.

When milk can be had it is one of the best things that can be given to laying hens, sweet or sour, as are also the scraps from the table.—[J. M. LAMBING, in Poultry World.]

Correspondence Country Gentleman.

Diversified Husbandry.

In times like the present, when general business is dull, and so much distrust prevails in business circles, it becomes necessary for the farmer to protect himself by economizing and making the most of his income and resources. He should, as far as in him lies, produce what is necessary to his own sustenance, and which is to be consumed on his own farm. Even when that product costs as much as if it is purchased in market, he will find it economy in this doing. I am aware that specialities in production reduce the cost of that product, but there is the risk of a market; and if the main reliance is resting here, a loss is seriously felt. If, instead of the single crop, the energies are divided among several, there will be some which will pay a profit, if marketed, or if consumed on the farm. Thus much is actually saved and added to the income; at all events we have something of our own to sustain life, instead of going to market with an empty purse.

In every-day life I find that if one man in a community makes a little more money than his neighbor, by pursuing legitimate business, or a specialty, his neighbor's fingers itch till he has tried something of the same sort; and thus it is till a whole community of farmers are pursuing the same specialty, or make that a leading product. Sometimes this results in success for a term of years, but eventually there is a change and failure results. Often individuals lose all the savings of a lifetime before they are willing to change. I

could name many small farmers who have made specialties their independence and who have within a few years become bankrupt. Others in the same neighborhood have produced more diversified crops, and have gradually added to their possessions till now they can live at their ease. When first starting in life, each had an even chance, so far as capital goes.

Could we be always assured of favorable seasons, constant markets, and ordinary influences, specialties in farming might answer as well as any; but even in the best of seasons untimely frosts will come, insects will revel in the fields; let the prospects of the farmer be ever so valuable, rust, with numerous other ills, will beset us on every side. When such fatalities meet our expectations, how serious the consequences! Having entrusted our hopes in the keeping of one frail bark, when that straits, or goes down, our expectations go down with it. Five or ten years of steady, moderate profits are better than the same amount of profit in a single year, followed by several years of no profits, or of loss. Steady, small profits are better and more sure of giving a competency, in the long run, than large, uncertain ones. Better then is it for us, small farmers certainly, to divide our energies among such products as our farms are adapted for. Although any one particular product may only give us a small profit, the aggregate fills the pocket. The moderate showers of rain are beneficial, while those which come in torrents are often productive of damage.

W. H. WHITE.

Correspondence Country Gentleman.

Ice Houses above Ground.

EDS. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN:—I notice in a November number that you closed a discussion with L. S. Hardin relative to ice houses above ground. I understand Mr. H. to claim that ice houses above ground are only a success where ice can be obtained 12 inches thick. Having spent considerable money in experimenting with the use of ice for curing meats in summer, I have some decided opinions on this subject. Ice of any thickness will keep better above than below, if properly protected from air, moisture and heat. My brother, who is in the wholesale butter and cheese trade, has an ice house about 25 feet square. The cold chamber is on a level with his cellar floor, and is partitioned off from it. The ice chamber is on a level with the upper or ground floor, the space corresponding in size with the chamber below, and when filled has a mass of ice 23 feet square and 12 feet high. This ice wastes about one-half during the season. With the refrigerating room in constant use, the temperature is usually about 35°. This room is lighted by two windows, each having three sets of sash tightly cemented in place. The drainage from the ice is well cared for, and the condensing of the moisture of the room so perfect that sweeping of the floor of the room at any time will raise a dust. The success of this plan is secured by the absolute protection the builder gave the interior from outside influences, and the simple yet perfect plan of condensing the moisture of the cold chamber.

I have studied most of the various plans of refrigerating now in use, and am fully satisfied that this is best for fruit preserving, dairy or curing purposes. I am about arranging one in my pork-packing house on a large scale, and one on my farm for dairy purposes. It is not a patented arrangement, and if any of your readers desire to build one, let them say so, and I will cheerfully explain fully how it can be done at a very moderate cost.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Mercer county, N. J.

Crop and Market Reports.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, in its annual review of the leaf tobacco market, puts the Kentucky yield of 1877 at 163,000,000 lbs.; 36,000,000 lbs., or 25,000 hhd., more than in 1876. The receipts at the seaboard during the past year were 225,269 hhd.; and at interior markets, 140,500 hhd.—75,000 less in all than in 1876. The visible supply January 1, 1878, was in the United States 85,234 hhd., and in Europe, 76,334. Very little of the 1877 is included in this, most of it being yet in the hands of producers, and therefore "invisible." The *Courier-Journal* says that "the year just closed has been distinguished by low range of values in the markets of the world, and also by the exceeding inferiority of the tobacco which have occupied the markets. The result is that tobacco, while suffering from the disfavor brought upon it by its mad pranks with its friends in the last three years, and by the ill-favored and unsavory form in which it has for some time presented itself in all the markets of the world, has sunk to the lowest figures known in a quarter of a century." Market quotations are nominal for the higher grades, as holders ask more than they can get at present.

The sugar business in the Gulf States is very much demoralized. Frost injured the cane before it could be worked up, and prices are so low that planters are losing money. The only successful growers are those who had capital and crop sufficient to justify the use vacuum pans and other new and expensive machinery. The Louisiana *Sugar-Bond* thinks that planters with ordinary sized farms, should now be convinced that it does not pay to cultivate only a single crop. "It certainly will not pay planters, at present prices, to plant exclusively, even should they be certain of making full crops annual-

ly; but, since the present season has demonstrated what we may expect any year, it becomes the imperative duty of every planter to diversify his crops—to plant corn not only to rest his soil, but to make his own provisions."

The British agricultural returns for 1877 show that, except hay, all crops have been much below the average. The wheat crop is most deficient of all, only 6 of 409 returns representing it as above the average, and no less than 369 describing it as below. It was even a worse crop than that of 1875, the most deficient crop previously during 15 years. The barley crop, too, was the smallest grown within the same period. There is little change to be noted in prices of provisions or breadstuffs, either here or in Europe. Foreign markets are a little duller, under the possibilities of peace in Eastern Europe. Exporters are holding off, waiting for something definite upon which to base prices.

Wintering Bees.

At the last meeting of the American Bee Keepers' Association, Mr. A. J. King gave his experience on wintering bees as follows:

In my opinion, one prominent cause of disease and loss of bees in winter is the fact that they are frequently put into winter quarters supplied almost entirely with honey gathered in autumn, such as buckwheat, astor, etc. Now, nearly all these fall blossoms secrete nectar containing acids and other substances detrimental to the health of bees, and I would recommend that in June and July the bee-master remove frames of honey from the hive and keep them to replace those filled in the fall, so that the bees may have summer honey to winter on. This fall honey will be found very useful in building up stocks in spring, and nothing will be lost by this exchange method. Rather than use this late fall honey to winter on, I advise feeding syrup made by uniting by measure two parts of best coffee sugar to one part of pure soft water, and boiling for five minutes to destroy the grain, and adding a small quantity of salicylic acid.

I have kept bees somewhat largely for many years. I at first wintered in a double walled brick building. They uniformly suffered terribly by spring dwindling. The temperature averaged about 40°. The latter part of February they would commence to breed, and by the time they were set out they had a good supply of brood in all stages; the difference in the temperature no doubt chilled the brood and generated disease which would soon exterminate them. For some years past I wintered on the summer stands, leaving the lower part of the combs in the central frames empty for the bees to cluster in, but plenty of sealed honey above; the warm air ascending from the swarm keeps this honey warm. I place three small 4-inch strips of wood on top and crosswise of the frames, over which I spread a piece of thick quilt, allowing the ends to lap over on each side and extend down to the bottom board; over the quilt I place three or four inches of absorbing material. The bees can pass from frame to frame over the top bars and remain in warm air all the time. I keep them packed until warm weather. If the frames are full of honey, I extract the lower half of the three centre frames. Thus prepared, I seldom lose a stock.

A Preliminary Requisite.

Among the numerous subjects on which the Commissioner of Agriculture is displaying a great deal of enthusiasm, is the introduction into this country of the cultivation of coffee and tea. The stock of personal enthusiasm and serviceable energy at the disposal of the most zealous is too limited to admit of its being frittered away on impracticable schemes, and we cannot escape the conviction that the profitable cultivation of tea in this country must, at present, be considered in this category. It has already been tried unsuccessfully, under favorable circumstances, in Florida and California, and even if the plants should be found to thrive well in any part of the country, the cost of manipulating the leaves would, now-a-days, be an insurmountable barrier to its remunerative culture. Of Chinese immigrants we have already perhaps, enough; and even if more were introduced they could hardly compete with the cheap labor they left behind them in the Flowery Kingdom. Should the Commissioner, however, be endowed with an inventive faculty, this difficult object of his wishes might yet be accomplished, for the invention of a machine capable of superseding hand work is an indispensable preliminary requisite.

Extracted Honey.

This was one subject discussed at the late Michigan Bee-keepers' Convention. Professor Cook expressed himself strongly in favor of extracted honey. He preferred to sell it, and could make more money by extracting it. He could sell for 12 cents, and make more than he could in the comb at 25 cents. He gave his experience in disposing of it, the cost of putting it up, etc. He said he would put it up in jelly cups, and the cost would be about 4½ cents. He would not label any honey first-class unless it was first-class. They couldn't afford to be dishonest in recommending their wares. They must grade the honey.

Mr. Bingham said the President had spoken of labeling the honey "pure basswood," "pure clover," etc.

He had tried that once and got notoriety. He had some very nice basswood honey, and had labels printed "pure basswood honey;" took a bottle of it to the editor of an Allegan paper, who, after duly testing the same, gave a notice in his next issue that he was in receipt of a very superior article of pure basswood honey, from Mr. Bingham; and the next week one of the Detroit papers stated that an Allegan genius had succeeded in making honey from basswood.

Mr. Southard, of Kalamazoo, said he was growing more in favor of extracted honey. He found Mason's quart cans the most economical; could fill a quart can and sell it for 55 cents, receiving 15 cents for his honey, and the can was always good.

OCCUPATION FOR THE CHILDREN.—Children like to be useful, and feel that they are accomplishing something, and they can do more than we suppose, if they only have somebody to work with them. So find something for your little folks to do, if it is picking up apples or pulling weeds with you, or folding newspapers, or picking and shelling peas and berries, or the currants for cake. They have sense enough for it, only you must not keep them long at one thing, unless of their own accord. Twenty minutes is a long time for them to work, and you will be wise in suggesting something new as soon as the signs of weariness begin. Always give them a little task, however, that they must finish, and put them on their pride about it, so that they will learn steadiness by degrees.—*Wide Awake*

New Advertisements.

VEGETINE.

An Excellent Medicine.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 28, 1877. This is to certify that I have used Vegetine, manufactured by J. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., for Rheumatism and General Prostration of the Nervous System, with good success. I recommend Vegetine as an excellent medicine for such complaints. Yours very truly, C. W. VANDEGRIFT.

Mr. Vandegrift, of the firm of Vandegrift & Hoffman, is a well-known business man in this place, having one of the largest stores in Springfield, O.

Our Minister's Wife.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 15, 1877. Dear Sir—Three years ago I was suffering terribly with inflammatory Rheumatism. Our minister's wife advised me to take Vegetine. After taking one bottle, I was entirely relieved. This year, feeling a return of the disease, I again commenced taking it, and am being benefited greatly. It also greatly improved my digestion. Respectfully, MRS. A. BALLARD.

1011 West Jefferson Street.

Safe and Sure.

MR. H. R. STEVENS. Dear Sir—In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to me; and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time, I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, accompanied by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified endorsement as being a safe, sure, and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better. Yours truly, W. H. CLARK.

120 Monterey St., Allegheny, Penn.

VEGETINE.

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads his letter of the wonderful curative properties of Vegetine as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood.

HYDE PARK, Mass., Feb. 15, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS. Dear Sir—About ten years ago my health failed through the depressing effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid fever in its worst form. It settled in my back, and took the form of a large deep-seated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the State, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times, and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times. Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office, and talk with you of the virtues of Vegetine. I did so, and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, etc., by which your remedy is produced.

By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in Vegetine. I commenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effects; still I persevered, and soon felt it was benefiting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired till I had taken it faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured; and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now.

During the last three weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body. I took Vegetine faithfully, and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.

Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases; and, if they will patiently take Vegetine, it will, in my judgment, cure them. With great obligation I am, Yours very truly, G. W. MANSFIELD.

Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Vegetine

Prepared by

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Oswego Starch.

Kingsford's
Oswego Starch

Is the BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL in the world. Perfectly PURE—free from acids and other foreign substances that injure linen. IS STRONGER than any other—requiring much less quantity in using. Cleans—stiffens and finishes work all ways the same.

Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch

Is the most delicious of all preparations for PUDDINGS, BLANCH-MANGE, CAKE, ETC.

Coal, Lime, Powder, &c.

WM. SHORTLIDGE.	BOND VALENTINE.
COAL	COAL
COAL	COAL
COAL	COAL
COAL	COAL

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE

BALTIMORE COAL CO.'S MINES,

Prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL

IN MARKET.

—ALSO—

SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME
LIME
LIME
LIME

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT.

CHALLENGES COMPETITION AS TO

QUALITY.

POWDER
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Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S

POWDER.

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE
FUSE
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FUSE.

BEST COTTON, HEMP AND PAPER

FUSE FOR BLASTING.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND

FIRE CLAY.

All of which are being sold at the very

Lowest Prices.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

OFFICE AND YARD near South End of Bald

Eagle Valley Railroad Depot. S 34-4f

ME A BOTTLE OF
SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP
PRICE, 25 CTS.
R. E. SELLERS & CO. PROP'RS
PITTSBURG, PA.

9 22-yew.

VALENTINES & CO.,

HUMES' NEW BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, Pa.,

ARE NOW PREPARED

FOR THE FALL TRADE.

BARGAINS GREATER THAN EVER! WOOLLEN GOODS, COTTON GOODS,
LADIES AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Of every description. Dress Goods in great variety. Ladies' Coats, finest and largest assortment ever brought to Bellefonte. Shawls, Blankets, Hats, Caps, Clothing, in fact EVERYTHING and ANYTHING. Remember, we do business on the ONE PRICE PLAN, and therefore always insure our prices as the lowest.

NEW GOODS OPENING EVERY DAY.

H. HERMAN, Manager.

VALENTINES & CO.

HARDWARE AND STOVES! HARDWARE AND STOVES!

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.

We have a very large and complete stock of Hardware, the largest that was ever before offered by any firm to the people of this county, and are selling at the very lowest possible rates

IRON, STEEL AND NAILS, LOCKS, GLASS AND PUTTY,

Pure White Leads and Linseed Oil; Turpentine and Varnishes, all which we warrant to give satisfaction. Our Pure Lead will cover as much surface as any in the market and cannot be excelled for whiteness. READY MIXED PAINT put up in any quantity to suit people, from one pound cans to one gallon cans, all ready for use. These paints we warrant to be mixed with pure lead and oil, and are free from all adulteration.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.—We pay special attention to this branch, and keep a full line of Saws, Chisels, Hammers, and Bailey's Iron Planes. **Horse Nails of all kinds,** Trace Chains, Hames, &c. **FULL LINE OF SADDLERY** of every description. **COACH WOOD WORK**—Spokes, Felloes, Patent Wheels of the most improved patents. Mrs. Potts' Improved FLAT IRONS, cheap, convenient and durable—polished or nickel-plated. Johnston's Prepared KALSUMINE, put up in six pound packages—easily put on, and cheaper than paper. We have all colors.

STOVES.

We have the only Reversible Top-plate COOKING STOVES in the market. The Keystone, Susquehanna and Juniata, which we warrant to be the best Bakers and the heaviest stoves in the market, we will sell at the very lowest price and give written guarantee. Also all kinds of Ranges and other Stoves. COME AND SEE OUR KEYSTONE COOK STOVE; IT IS THE HANDSOMEST IN THE WORLD.

Miscellaneous.

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON, JR.
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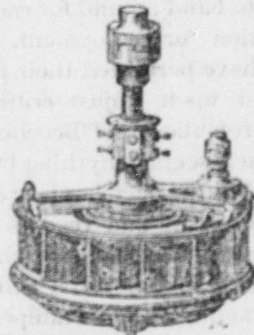
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REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

First National Bank of Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business December 28, 1877.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$288,971.30
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	109,000.00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	25,125.00
Due from approved reserve agents	19,534.70
" " other National Banks	6,931.91
" " State Banks and Bankers	7,563.24
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	23,725.25
Current expenses and taxes paid	4,975.49
Premiums paid	39.85
Checks and other cash items	3,246.05
Bills of other Banks	699.00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	967.09
Specie	600.00
Legal tender notes	27,500.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	4,500.00
	\$519,283.90
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Surplus fund	39,000.00
Undivided profits	8,838.48
National Bank notes outstanding	90,000.00
Individual deposits subject to checks	74,793.97
Time certificates of deposit	61,077.55
Due to other National Banks	32,229.61
" " State Banks and Bankers	413.98
	\$519,283.90

State of Pennsylvania,
COUNTY OF CENTRE,
I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed to before me this tenth day of January, 1878.

ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, Notary Public.
Correct attested,
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